



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1900.

Notes of the Month.

THE Babylonian Room at the British Museum was reopened on June 4, after being closed for more than a year. There is no richer collection of ancient records in the world than that which is now to be seen in Bloomsbury. The number and variety of the treasures shown are simply astonishing. We can only name a few at random. There is a series of inscribed tablets containing something over a hundred letters of the Babylonian King Khammurabi, the Amraphel of Genesis xiv., who flourished B.C. 2300, each letter a little lump of clay in a clay envelope. These letters deal with many topics, and show how a king in the age of Abraham was as much concerned with the affairs of the meanest of his subjects as with matters of state. Another extraordinary series of circular clay plaques contain the tithe-rolls of the ancient temples of Southern Chaldea. They contain many thousands of entries relating to sheep and cattle, dates, wool, corn, and other produce, with totals and balances carefully made up from time to time. Other tablets are surveys of estates made for the purpose of estimating revenue, trade contracts, leases, and legal deeds of various kinds. Some of these have small, triangular pieces of clay attached to them, like wax seals to vellum charters. Among the exhibits of later date are many tablets of the time of King Nebuchadnezzar. Some show Belshazzar trading as a wool merchant, and Cambyases lending money upon the security of a house. A fragment of the Deluge tablet, portions of magical and medical works, some dictionary tablets, fragments of

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educational works containing tables of square and cube roots, series of astronomical calculations, and various other exhibits of the greatest interest and value, are included in the collection now made accessible to the public. The arrangement and labelling of the whole are admirably clear. It only remains to be added that for a shilling can be purchased a capital catalogue, illustrated with numerous photographs and maps—a production for which the Keeper, Dr. Budge, and his assistant, Mr. L. W. King, are warmly to be thanked.

During the month of June Dr. P. H. Emerson has been showing, at the rooms of the Royal Photographic Society, in Russell Square, a collection of some 140 photographs, taken by himself, which have been published in his various books relating to the scenery and life of East Anglia. In some the effects of early morning light and mist were wonderfully rendered. "A Misty Morning" (No. 109), "The Waking River" (131), "A Winter Sunrise" (122), and one or two others may be named in this connection. There were one or two effective snow pieces. Types of East Anglian character, and examples of local occupations, as in "Osier Peeling" (66), were also of special interest.

The proposed Gutenberg Museum in Mayence is intended to be a memorial of the celebration last month of the 500th anniversary of Gutenberg's birth in that city. The Mayor of Mayence has issued a circular explaining that the purpose in founding this museum is to collect, as far as possible, either in originals or in trustworthy duplicates, documents referring to the invention of the art of printing and its development. To the museum will be attached a Gutenberg Public Library to illustrate the history of the art of printing. It is also proposed to found, in connection with this museum, an International Gutenberg Society, one of whose objects will be the publication of important works on printing. The Mayor asks for objects of interest for the museum, and does not object to other assistance.

One or two finds of interest are reported from Scotland. At the village of East Kilbride, in

Lanarkshire, a contractor, who was digging a pipe-track on the estate of Bossfield, was surprised to find, about 2 feet under the surface, a beautifully-preserved Roman oil-lamp or cruise. The vessel is chastely designed of wrought iron, and, with its appendages, is complete in every detail. The streets of Rosemarkie in Ross-shire have recently been undergoing repair, and quite a collection of deer-horns of immense size, as well as a number of fine antlers and huge bones, have been unearthed. The most remarkable feature of the horns thus discovered is the delicate manner in which they have been sawn into various lengths. The subterranean remains found include a singular contrast to the foregoing relics in the shape of a large quantity of fossilized oysters and other bivalves not now indigenous to the locality. At Shewalton, in Ayrshire, a gentleman of Irvine, while examining what is known as the "Old Sea Beach," picked up a stone cleaver about 14 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. Unlike other cleavers found in Ayrshire, it is chipped into shape, not ground. It has a well-shaped handle. From Shetland it is reported that a crofter in the parish of Quarff, on turning up a mound on his croft, came upon a stone slab about 18 inches from the surface, and on lifting this slab, discovered a stone-lined chamber, in which were a skull and a bowl-shaped vessel of stone or clay. Further investigations have brought to light more of these stone-lined chambers, and in one was a jar, with ashes.

Strangers Hall, Norwich, a very interesting specimen of an English merchant's house in the fifteenth century, has been recently purchased by Mr. Leonard G. Bolingbroke, the hon. secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, and carefully repaired under his direction and at his expense. The hall itself, approached by a richly-groined porch, is a handsome apartment with a king-post roof and perpendicular oriel window, while many of the other rooms contain finely-carved panelling and stone fireplaces. The house was the property of the Sothertons in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards passed to Francis Cock, Mayor of Norwich in 1627, who erected in the hall the picturesque Jacobean staircase and bay window

which have so often formed a subject for artists and photographers. The walls of the various rooms have been hung with a collection of drawings, etchings, engravings, etc., illustrative of old Norwich, and the house is now open for the inspection of visitors on payment of a small fee.

The beautiful ceiling of the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the official residence of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, has been condemned as unsafe by the Board of Works, and in consequence Divine service is being held in the hall of the hospital. The ceiling is an exquisite piece of work in panels of pale blue and green ornamented with flowers in plaster relief. It was perfected by an Italian artist from designs by Sir Christopher Wren and Grinling Gibbons, and is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of ornamental ceilings in Europe.

The President (the Bishop of Chester) of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological and Historical Society has addressed the following circular letter to the public: "The council desire to bring to the attention of residents in the city and county the present critical financial condition of the society. The society (which has been in existence over fifty years) is a publishing society, bringing out annually an illustrated number of its journal, and it therefore requires a large body of subscribers, and a constant effort to keep up the numbers caused by removal or death. Meanwhile, the society's museum has been enriched in an unprecedented degree. Not only has it the custody of the unique collection of Roman sculptured and inscribed stones belonging to the Corporation of Chester (of which a finely illustrated catalogue has just been published, and is now being issued to members), but many other objects of interest found in the city and neighbourhood have, quite recently, been presented to it, conspicuous amongst which is the Potter Collection of over 2,000 articles found on the north-west shore of Wirral, the gift of T. S. Gleadowe, Esq. In taking care of such matters of historical importance, the society is really conferring a benefit on the public at large. . . . The council make an earnest appeal for greater

support, and trust that, if not already a member, you will kindly signify to the secretary your readiness to become one." We hope that this appeal will meet with a ready response.

Mr. C. Fred. Fox, of Newport, Isle of Wight, kindly sends us the sketch here reproduced of a quaint little cribbage-marker which has lately come into his possession. "It is of brass," he writes, "set on four feet, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick; the holes for pegging are

the highest interest. Last week, in the western part of the Agora, an ancient Greek fountain was laid bare intact, with two bronze lions' heads for spouts. These spouts are at a depth of 25 feet below the present surface of the soil. At the top of a flight of seven steps leading up from this lower level is a façade of metopes and triglyphs, taken, it is conjectured, from temples destroyed by Mummius, and hence not seen by Pausanias. The façade, which still has the original colouring upon it, is about 40 feet in length.



bored through the metal. The *naïveté* of the UP to denote either the end to commence pegging from or the finish, strikes one as being particularly quaint. The lettering and scrollwork are engraved, not bitten."

Mr. Arthur Evans reports discoveries of the greatest interest in Crete. At Cnossos the remains of an ancient palace of the period called "Mycenæan" have been opened up, and clay tablets have been found covered with writing which is neither cuneiform nor hieroglyphic, but is supposed to be related to the Lycian and Carian characters. This discovery seems to take the art of writing back to the age of the Homeric Greeks. The deciphering of these tablets will be no easy task; but if the key to their riddle can be found, it is not unreasonable to expect that the matter of the script will be of the greatest interest and value, and may perchance throw light on not a few difficult problems.

Fresh archaeological discoveries are also reported from Greece. The Athens correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 29, said: "The excavations, which for some time since have been carried out at Corinth by Mr. R. B. Richardson and the students of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have furnished this year results of

Other important objects of art discovered during the present season are an Ariadne head, a relief of dancing Mænads and large statues, probably from the Propylæa, together with massive blocks from both the architrave and cornice, as well as sculptured coffers from the ceiling."

The annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association will be held at Merthyr next month. Four days' excursions (August 14 to 17) have been arranged, including visits to Morlais Castle, Gelligaer, Cardiff Castle, Llantrisant Castle, and Castle Coch Vineyard.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made in the ancient castle of Durham. Workmen engaged in repairing the floor in an apartment adjacent to the suite of rooms used by Her Majesty's Judges of Assize discovered a portion of a spiral stone staircase in an excellent state of preservation. Further excavations have brought to light more of the staircase, which, it is presumed, was in use as a means of access to the upper floors of the castle before the construction of the famous black oak staircase by Bishop Cosins in the seventeenth century. The spiral staircase is ascribed to Bishop Pudsey, and it

seems to have been a way of communication between Pudsey's upper and lower halls.

Some of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields now threatened with demolition for the new street are certainly the work of the master, Inigo Jones. In 1618 Lords Verulam, Worcester, Arundel, and Pembroke, Inigo Jones, and others are commissioned to frame and reduce the Fields, both for sweetness and uniformity and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots and in such fashion both for public health and pleasure as Inigo Jones shall, with the King's approval, contrive and design. The then Purse and Cop Fields, traversed by a path leading from Fortifene Lane (now Sardinia, formerly Duke Street) to Great Turnstile, formed the haunt of horse-breakers, footpads, and vagrants, predecessors of the mumpers, rufflers, and thieves cited in the *Trivia*. The wooden posts and rails mentioned by Gay were not replaced by the present and original dwarf wall and railing until 1735, when an Act empowered the inhabitants of the square to levy a rate upon themselves for enclosing and adorning the Fields; some of the old lamp and flambeau holders remain, and two of the stone obelisks are preserved in the Soane Museum. The ground laid out by Jones extended north-westwards to the Devil's Gap and White Horse Close at Drury Lane. It appertained to the jointure of Henrietta Maria, the rose and lily queen, whose badges of the fleur-de-lys and rose may yet be seen on the fronts of houses built by Jones in Great Queen Street and the Fields.

Some interesting discoveries have been made at Sockburn Hall, near Darlington. Sir Edward Blackett, who owns Sockburn, which is noted for the tradition respecting the "great worm" which the redoubtable Sir John Conyers is said to have slain, has lately commenced to restore the ancient church—at present in ruins—near Sockburn Hall, which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century. He also intends to rebuild the Conyers Chapel, in which will be placed the whole of the Conyers relics, including the ancient falchion with which Sir John slew the great worm or dragon. The discoveries referred to were made in con-

structing a sunk fence round the ancient churchyard. Some very fine Saxon crosses were found, and some fractured urns. There were also found an ancient spur and key, boars' teeth and tusks, a bodkin made from a boar's tusk, and other articles. These finds, with the exception of the crosses, were shown by Mr. Edward Wooler to the Darlington Naturalists' Field Club at the weekly meeting on May 22, and were inspected with great interest.

"The Marquess of Granby has, we understand," says the *St. James's Gazette* of June 11, "under his personal consideration the organization of an archaeological expedition to exploit the antiquities of British Honduras, which include the famous prehistoric city of Tikal. The Marquess, although he is the president for the year of the British Archaeological Association, is not contemplating the expedition officially. It is to be a private venture under his auspices, and he has consulted several members of the Association, who have responded readily with offers of assistance, financial and otherwise. It has been pointed out to him that Americans representing different learned and archaeological societies are very busily engaged in exploring the Aztec cities in Spanish Honduras. They have secured and carried off to their museums several valuable trophies, such as idols, sculpture, and tablets with symbolical references, and are only waiting for an opportunity to exploit in like manner the colony of British Honduras. This has hitherto been denied them, and it is thought that before they get permission to exploit the colony, British archaeologists should bestir themselves and secure its archaeological treasures for this country. The prehistoric city of Tikal is situated in an almost direct line sixty miles west of Belize. There is plenty of work to be done in the cities of the Aztecs. Terraces, temples, and columns, containing invaluable archaeological remains, are still to be seen above ground, not to speak of what remains hidden underneath. As an instance of the antiquity of some of these remains, it has been pointed out that gigantic trees of great age are now found growing within the enclosed spaces of temples and other structures. The symbolical writings

on the tablets will form not the least interesting objects of exploitation."

At a recent sale of the furniture in the mansion house of Mr. Alexander Carnegie, at Redhall, Kincardineshire, a unique lot was a half of the old carved oak pulpit of the Fordoun parish church prior to the Reformation. Apart from the workmanship on the pulpit, it has an interesting history. After the Reformation Dr. Leslie, an ultra-Presbyterian who had no reverence at all for anything connected with Catholicism, had the old pulpit removed and placed in his hen-house, where it lay for many a year. Mr. Carnegie's late father, Mr. John Carnegie of Redhall, discovered the interesting relic, purchased it, and had it converted into a cabinet. At the sale it was sold to an Aberdeen dealer for £22 10s. Another interesting article was a convex mirror which came out of the old house of Dunnottar, and which belonged to Lord Kennedy. It was sold to a Dundee dealer for £11 10s.

Mr. J. E. Griffith, F.L.S., of Bryn Dinas, Upper Bangor, North Wales, is about to issue by subscription, at the price of 10s. 6d., a book on the *Cromlechs of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire*. Many of these relics of antiquity have already been converted into gate-posts and macadam, so that Mr. Griffith is doing good service in photographing and preserving the form and situation of those which remain. The known cromlechs in the two counties are thirty-six in number, and the book—a royal oblong quarto—will contain forty-three collotype views, 10 inches by 8 inches. It will also contain a general introduction summarizing our knowledge of cromlechs; and each view will be accompanied by a short description of the cromlech represented, giving exact measurements of the different parts, its situation, and remarks on its present condition.

Many local archaeological societies have been holding summer meetings. The East Riding Antiquarian Society visited Selby and Brayton on May 30. At the first-named place the Abbey was the chief attraction, and the Rev. E. Maule Cole spoke on its past history. Mr. W. N. Cheesman, of Selby,

lent a number of diagrams, and remarked that part of the first church, as built by Abbot Hugh, was not altogether destroyed, but was to be found in the north transept, the nave, and triforium. Abbot Hugh was a man of whom Selby people were very proud. He came to Selby with a great fortune, and devoted his energies to the building of the Abbey, dressing himself as a common workman, and receiving their pay. As regards the resemblance of Selby Abbey to the Cathedral at Durham, he found that the same workmen who worked at Durham finished the work at Selby, or *vice versa*. Some of the men worked at both places. In reference to the masons' marks on the stone used in the erection of the Abbey, that was a point which archaeologists up to the present had not been well acquainted with, but the marks threw new light upon the work of building.

The members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society made a Whit-week tour to Connemara and the West of Ireland, visiting Galway, the Arran Islands, and, after their return to Dublin, Glendalough and the seven churches in county Wicklow. Many members of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union visited the earthworks at Skipsea in May. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., of Hull, conducted a large party thither, and upon reaching the central mound he gave an exhaustive and most interesting account of the works themselves and the period at which they were constructed. Mr. Boyle showed that they were the work of Celtic Britons of the Bronze Age, and mentioned that several bronze implements have been found within the area covered by these famous defences. They consist externally of a deep moat, within which is a very lofty outer vallum, surrounded by a ridge, which may be called the battlements, and behind this ridge there is a kind of platform serving the purpose of the allure in a fortification of masonry. Within this lofty vallum, and midway between it and the central mound, there is a second vallum with a moat along its outer face, and at the foot of the mound itself there is a third vallum with a moat along the inner side. The mound is about 80 feet high, and the outer vallum about 60 feet.

An interesting feature about these earth-works is, as Mr. Boyle pointed out, the fact that the outer portion is laid out with almost mathematical precision, forming a semicircle round the mound at a distance of exactly a quarter of a mile. On the east no defensive works were constructed, because on that side, before the period of modern drainage, the impassable marshes were considered a sufficient defence.

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Further excavations at Blackfriars have brought to light more remains of the old Dominican Priory. On either side of the main arch, the unearthing of which we mentioned last month (p. 161), have been found two corbels that carried the ribs of a vaulted roof. A stone column in perfect condition and a good deal of medieval stonework have also been brought to light.

Curious Ancient Customs and Traditions still lingering in Italy.

BY MISS E. C. VANSITTART.

STRANGE customs and traditions still linger in many lands, but year by year they become rarer, and it may be of interest to note a few yet surviving in various out-of-the-way parts of Italy.

For a full appreciation of the oft-repeated word "superstition," it is necessary to follow out its derivation from the Latin *superstare*, meaning an excess or superabundance of religious belief. In the Greeks this showed itself by a fear of those genii or spirits whom they held to be gods, and if we trace this subversion of faith to its original cause, we shall find that the practices and customs resulting from superstition are merely the outcome of an exaggerated fear of the powers exercised by higher beings, spirits, or the Divinity itself. A sense of weakness in fighting against overwhelming odds causes ignorant and credulous minds to make attempts at propitiating the Deity, and though these efforts often take childish and futile shapes, there is an underlying pathos

as we realize the sense of helplessness and the terror of the unknown these poor souls are striving to fight against. The nineteenth century, with its advancing civilization and education, has done much to abolish these odd relics of a former age, the Christian act of the present day being merely grafted on to an old Pagan rite.

Exorcisms against bad weather take various forms. In some places, a storm being looked upon as a sign of the anger of God, *Ave Marias* and *Pater Nosters* are volubly repeated at its approach, while the church bells are rung, and wood, previously blessed for the purpose by the priest, is burnt on every hearth. In the Tarentino, when the peasants see dark clouds threatening rain or hail, the women place a child under seven years of age in the middle of the street, making it throw three small bits of bread to the right, the left, and in front, while repeating the following words in a loud chanting voice:

"Oziti, San Giovanni, e no durmire,
Ca sta vescu tre nuvuli viniri,
Una d' acqua, una di jintu, una di malitiempu.
Do' lu purtanu stu malitiempu?
Sotto a na crotta scura,
Do' no canta jaddu,
Do' no luci luna,
Cu no fazza mali a me, e a nudda criatura."

"Rise up, St. John, and slumber not,
For I see three clouds a-coming,
One of water, one of wind, and ore of storm.
Whither wilt thou bear this blast?
Into a darksome cave,
Where no cock doth crow,
Where no light doth glimmer,
So that me nor other creature shall it harm."

In Tuscany the words are different:

"Sole, sole vieni,
Cogli angeli e co' S-Santi
Con tre cavalli bianchi;
Bianca e la sella,
Maria donzella!
Maria Maddalena,
Coll' occhi sta 'n pena,
Con pena e con dolore:
Il Signore ci mandi l' sole!"

"Come sun, dear sun,
With the saints and angels,
Come with three white horses;
White are the saddles,
Hail, Mary Virgin!
Mary Magdalene,
With her eyes a-streaming,
Hath pain and sorrow:
The Lord send us the sun!"

During a storm of thunder and lightning the following invocation is universally used in the neighbourhood of Lucca :

"Dopo il lampo viene 'l tuono ;
Gesù Cristo s' è fatto uomo,
S' è fatto uomo per Maria !
Gesù ! salvate l' anima mia !"

"After lightning comes the thunder ;
Jesus Christ made Himself man,
Was made man through Mary !
Jesus ! I pray you, save my soul !"

In the Abruzzi many strange religious customs survive, as Antonio del Nino relates in his exhaustive volumes on the traditions of his native district.

On the eve of St. Martin regular bacchanalia take place in the villages, where the boys and youths carry an empty pumpkin in which eyes, nose and mouth are represented by holes cut out for the purpose, and a burning candle fixed inside ; two horns are attached, and the pumpkin stuck on the top of a pole is borne round the village to cries of "Viva S. Martino ! viva la corna !" ("Long live St. Martin ! long live the horn !") Probably this is a survival of the *Cerei*, or illuminations, which formed part of the old Roman saturnalia, and is not unknown to the British youth who scoops out a turnip and makes it into a lantern, ornamented with hideous features.

At Avezzano the procession of Corpus Domini is distinguished by an odd form of ornament. Loaves of bread hung by ribbons are attached to the banners ; from the lanterns hang rolls shaped like eyes, stars, or hearts ; cakes and biscuits dangle from the baldacchino itself—in fact, the whole procession is a moving display of bread of different kinds, afterwards eaten by "the faithful" out of devotion, being looked upon as a symbol of the Eucharistic bread, though, if we go far enough back, we should probably find it to be a relic of the feasts of Ceres.

On All Hallows' Eve at Sulmona boys go round the town with a brush and pails full of lime and scrawl skeletons, skulls and crossbones on every house-door. It is the general custom among the *contadini* throughout Italy to cover up any embers which may remain on the hearth with ashes before going to bed, which operation is called *abbellare il fuoco* ; but on this night the

opposite is done, no spark is left smouldering, for fire is the symbol of life, and on this night it is the extinction of life that is to be commemorated. In many houses a well-garnished table is set out for the dead, since it is supposed that during the night the souls of the departed press around it, perhaps in order to see whether the living still hold them in remembrance. The next morning the food is distributed among the poor. This custom is no doubt a survival of the funeral banquets of the ancients.

In a village in the neighbourhood of Sulmona, on the last night of the year, boys, after singing appropriate verses to the new year, take possession of the public fountain at midnight, adorning it with flowers and plants, and lighting large fires of brushwood to keep off the cold during their long night watch. When dawn breaks, the women hurry to the fountain with their copper vessels, but "the water of the new year" cannot be obtained without being first paid for. Cakes, apples, chestnuts, and sweets are the toll exacted, and the young marauders leave with well-filled pockets. In an adjoining village the poor of the parish draw water at daybreak ; this they carry to the houses of their well-to-do neighbours, knocking at the doors. "Who is there ?" "Signora, here is the new water." The door is opened, the water accepted for kitchen or domestic use, and the bearer rewarded with a coin, cheese, bread, flour, or a sausage, as the case may be.

But strangest of all these survivals is the ceremony which still holds good at Anversa on July 25, when shortly after midnight the women of the village, barefoot for the most part, assemble to perform what is known as *il viaggio di S. Giacomo*. Each carries her rosary in one hand, and a stout staff or stick in the other. Having met at the church of St. Nicola, they all kneel down and recite a short prayer. Then the leader of the company strikes the ground with her staff : this is the signal for the others to rise and form in procession, each one striking the door with her staff as she leaves the church, but not a word is spoken. In the same order they visit the churches of St. Marcello and St. Maria delle Grazie in the village, and that of St. Vincenzo outside. Here there is

a disused cemetery, and the door is struck from outside. Finally they proceed to St. Maria della Neve, whose door they strike on entering, as the sticks are left here. Still keeping silence, they return to the village and disperse to their respective homes. The origin of this mysterious pilgrimage is unknown, but a great blessing is supposed to attend its fulfilment.

A quaint custom which affords much amusement to children is that kept up in the Abruzzi, when on Ash Wednesday the figure of an old woman with seven feet is cut out in paper and stuck against the chimney. This figure is supposed to represent Lent, and the seven feet seven weeks. Every Sunday one of these is cut off. At Naples a cord is stretched from one window to another; in the centre hangs a figure made of tow and rags, with seven feathers, and a spindle and distaff in hand. Here and there on the cord are suspended a herring, garlic, an onion, a bit of charcoal, or of dried cod-fish, all symbols of Lenten fare, and the following rhyme is constantly repeated:

"Quarésima puverella,
Va dicendo pe' la terra:
Chi me da' 'na fuglitella?
E noglie, noglie?
Chi mi da' dù far' ammoglie?
Chi mi da' la stuppetella
Pe' fa' fila' quarésima puverella?"

"Poor old Lent
Goes wandering o'er the earth, a-crying:
Who will give me a drop of wine?
Who, but who?
Who will give me wherewithal to wed?
Who will give a strand of hemp
For poor old Lent to spin?"

Every Sunday one of the seven feathers is drawn out, and on Easter Eve the church-bells ring, a string of squibs is let off, and the figure of Lent burnt amid great rejoicings and uproar.

Some of the ceremonies attendant on funerals also deserve mention. In the case of little children the priest and the sacristan carrying a cross head the procession, being followed by a flute-player, a fiddler, and a man blowing a trumpet. This improvised orchestra play a lively and cheerful strain of dance music. No doubt this is a survival of the old Romans' custom under similar circumstances. The way was led by bands of

musicians, *tibicines* (flute-players) and *viticenes* (trumpeters) being specially mentioned. In the neighbourhood of Bari the parents and relatives of the dead child follow the coffin at a short distance, and from time to time throw handfuls of sweets upon it. In Sicily the church bells ring out joyously at a child's funeral, the same as in Spain, where it is known as *la misa d'angel* (the angel's mass).

Of strictly religious ceremonies one still survives at Roccacaramanico in the Abruzzi, where a sacred tragedy is annually enacted on Good Friday. Twenty-four young men personify Roman centurions: twelve are clothed in red, twelve in green tunics, with lances and helmets. Early on Good Friday morning they assemble, and march two and two slowly and solemnly to the parish church, where on the lowest step of the altar the figure of the dead Christ, having been taken down from the cross, is laid on cushions. The detachment wearing red tunics enter the church, march round the nave, and finally take up their places as sentinels round the dead Christ. At the end of an hour they are replaced by their companions in green, who have been meanwhile keeping watch outside. The former now leave the church to stand as sentries without, till, at the expiration of another hour, they enter and in their turn relieve guard. This goes on throughout the day and night till the next morning. This touching ceremony is one of the last surviving relics of those sacred plays so common in the Middle Ages.

No doubt when railways invade these districts, bringing civilization in their train, these customs and traditions too will die away, though at present they are still deeply rooted in the hearts of the village folk, who cling tenaciously to their time-honoured belief, which, after all, is but a form (ignorant, if you will) of childish faith groping in the dark for a wider and fuller expression, and which, therefore, however mistaken and trivial it may appear to more enlightened minds, should command our respect.



On a "Trinita" in Old Painted Glass in Rodmell Church.

By W. HENEAGE LEGGE.

THE village churches of Sussex have long been labelled with libellous depreciations, and described as "barn-like structures," "mean in appearance," with "pigeon-house belfries." Yet, lest we take these opprobrious epithets too seriously to heart, let it be explained that with the originator of these calumnies, the Rev. Thomas Horsfield (in his *History of Sussex*), the standard of church excellence was apparently "elegance and comfort," "a neat and commodious interior."

Nevertheless, such depreciatory descriptions of Sussex churches are very much to be regretted as possibly having been made excuses for the sweeping changes by which, under the name of "restorations," "ignorant clergy have—more in this county than in most—been permitted to amuse their leisure and seek temporary exaltation for themselves by restoring away all the interest of their churches." That these strong terms of condemnation which Archdeacon Hare uses (in his *Guide to Sussex*) are only too well deserved is acknowledged by all who make a study of the churches of that county. Yet a better acquaintance with these "unpretending structures" will show that they contain many features of great, in some cases of unique, interest.

In this connection I would invite attention to a fragment of an old painted glass window which survives until to-day in one of the Southdown churches.

On the western bank of that flat green valley through which the Ouse winds sinuously to the sea lies the little village of Rodmell, and there, since what time Domesday was compiled, its little church has stood, raising its shingled spire among the encircling elms. Revolutions have not ruined it, nor restorations robbed it of all interest for us to-day. In its vestry, in a little window looking westward, is a relic of the painted glass work of the mediæval time. Though now but a portion of some larger window, it

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is complete as to its central subject, the figure of Christ on the cross, the arms of which are upborne by the hands of the Father, a way of representing the Trinity which the Italians call "Trinita."

The figure of Christ measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the extended arms, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the crown of the head to the feet. The head, bound by a fillet, is rather large in proportion to the body, and inclines toward the left shoulder. The hair is in flowing wavy



locks, and the beard is not so much pointed as markedly divided, in the manner described in that early Christian forgery, the letter of Publius Lentulus to the Emperor Tiberius. The hands are clenched over the nails and the feet are pierced by one nail. The nimbus has three bifurcated rays, which by some writers are considered to typify the Trinity, but which more probably are merely the three upper rays of a cruciform nimbus, the fourth or nethermost one being hidden by the head.

The whole figure is well drawn, and though meagre in form, is not of that ex-

trremely attenuated character seen in some early representations.

Part only of the figure of the Father is visible; the right hand and sleeved arm are seen supporting the right arm of the cross, the left hand and arm not now appearing. The raiment of the upper part of the body is looped up with a beaded band, which descends in front of the right shoulder down under and behind the arm, and passes over the front of the body up to the left shoulder.

A band of the window-leading runs above and contiguous to the arms of the cross, and above it are portions of three large sweeping feathers, as of a wing.

Lower down, on the right of the picture, are the tips of overlapping feathers, above an ornamented band, which bears a decided likeness to certain architectural enrichments, such as occur on string courses of the twelfth century.

The colouring is in pale shades of amber and maroon, the former tinting the head, loin-cloth and feathers; the latter, the outlines, background and ornamented bands. Around the knees and some other parts of the surface of the body of Christ are very fine curved and circular lines, so fine as almost to require a magnifying-glass to make them visible.

The inclination of the head of Christ toward the left shoulder, instead of the right, is, I think, of sufficient rarity in medieval representations of the crucifixion to merit attention. Of a large number which I have seen I can note only four in which this occurs.

The clenched hands, too, are of infrequent appearance compared with the usual representation of open palms and extended fingers.

What may be the age of this Rodmell glass, or to what part of the church originally it pertained, are matters of uncertainty. With regard to the latter it may be observed that the east window of the chancel is a modern insertion in the Perpendicular style, identical in design with the old east window in the north chapel of Ringmer Church.

But in the wall outside are distinct evidences that there once existed a window of a much earlier date, but the stones surviving are not sufficient to justify a precise con-

clusion as to its style. Apparently it had a semicircular head. The Rev. Godfrey de Putron informs me that he believes the portion of old glass was preserved from the old east window by his father, the late rector



Lateral Facet of a gold ring
found at Lewes Priory
or Henricus Leger

of Rodmell, a clergyman well known amongst Sussex archæologists.

Another local example of a "Trinita" was found some fifty years ago among the ruins of Lewes Priory. It occurs on one of the lateral facets of a massive gold ring, now in the possession of the widow of the late Mr. J. Parsons, of Lewes, a gentleman to



XII century

whom English archæology will ever be indebted, if only for his ground-plan of the site of Lewes Priory, before unknown, but now destroyed by the railway which to-day runs in a low cutting below the place where once stood the high altar and the five-chapelled choir of the great conventual church.

A somewhat similar example occurs on another fifteenth-century ring found at Orford

Castle, Suffolk. In this case the "Trinita" occupies the central facet. On both of these rings there were traces of enamel still remaining.

The period at which this way of representing the Trinity originated appears to be a somewhat disputed point. Didron, in his *Christian Iconography*, places it as early as the twelfth century. Of the four examples which he illustrates, two are of that period, one is of the thirteenth century, and one of the sixteenth. Our National Gallery contains four examples, dating from the thirteenth to the fourteenth centuries, by the



XIII Century

following painters: Andrea Orcagna (1308-1368), Landini (1310-1390), Pesellino (1422-1457), and Giovanni Mansuelli, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century.

In the South Kensington Museum is a wood carving (of the fourteenth century) of the Father upholding the cross, upon which, no doubt, the sculptor intended to place a figure of Christ, in wood, ivory, or precious metal.

D'Agincourt, in his *History of Art by its Monuments*, gives three illustrations of "Trinitas," of which one is of the twelfth or thirteenth and two are of the fourteenth century.

Hulme, in his *Symbolism in Christian Art*, considers these representations mainly the productions of the "later Italian painters." Whatever this term may mean, it is evident from the authorities quoted that they are of earlier origin, and I think this portion of old glass may be assigned to the fourteenth century.



Diary of Journeys to London from the South of Ireland in 1761 and 1762.

By MR. GEORGE BOWLES.

INTRODUCTION.

MR. GEORGE BOLES, or Bowles, of Mountprospect, in the County of Cork (and near to Tallow, in the County of Waterford), was a member of a County Cork family,* believed to be a branch of the ancient family of Bolles in Lincolnshire, and was twenty-two years of age when the Diary now published was written. He was educated for the medical profession, but gave it up with a view to enter the army; and it appears to have been for the purpose of obtaining a commission that he undertook the journey to London of which an account is now given.

The Diary covers a period of but four and a half months, during which time Mr. Bowles travelled from the Cove of Cork—the present Queenstown—via Bristol to London, where he arrived shortly before the marriage and coronation of King George III., to which references are made. Afterwards, on obtaining a commission in the 100th Foot, he went to York, from which place he was sent to Jersey, whence he returned to London, and exchanged into the 7th ("Queen's Own") Dragoons. Subsequently he obtained leave of absence, and returned home to Ireland, where he stayed about two months, for which he gives no record, and at the expiration of that time he returned to London via Dublin, Holyhead, Chester, etc.

As may be expected, the Diary contains much information as to the manner of travelling in England at that time, as well as to the means of communication between that country and Ireland; and as Mr. Bowles recorded a great deal of what came under his notice when in the different places he passed through, with his own impressions thereon, the journal is of considerable interest.

Mr. Bowles, who did not remain long in the service, married, in 1764, Dorothea,

* Vide Burke's *Landed Gentry*, "Bowles of Ahern."

daughter of Henry Hunt, Esq., of Friarstown, County Limerick, and died in 1802.

T. GEO. H. GREEN, M.R.I.A.

Dublin.

DIARY—PART I.

"On Monday morning, the 30th day of August, 1761, I embarked on board the Good Ship the King of Prussia, Capt. Gardner, bound to Bristol, at the Cove of Corke: at seven that morning we weighed anchor and got under sail in Company with the Fowey Man of War of 40 Guns, having several Ships under her convoy bound to the West Indies. Capt. French of Corke, bound to Bristol, sailed about an hour before us, at nine we parted with the fleet & bore away after Capt. French, who was two leagues ahead of us—a moderate gale of wind at North-west. At twelve we fell in with a fleet of Ships bound to the westward, convoyed by one Man of War. Our Capt. hid his best men for fear of being pressed, till we had passed the Man of War, who soon after enquiring our course left us. At four this afternoon came up with Capt. French and bid him the go-bye. I could perceive a kind of emulation between both Capts. whose ship sailed the best, but ours has infinitely the advantage. Being extremely sea-sick most part of this day, left the deck at Six in the evening & betook myself to the Cabin, where I found my fellow-Passengers in much the same situation. My fellow-Sufferers named were Capt. Greenfield, a Gent. of the army on half pay: Mr. Van-Nost, the famous Statuary, Mr. Morris, a Young Gentleman going to the Temple, & Mrs. Ashcroft, a Quaker Lady going to her husband.

"The Ship rowling very much, this night could not Sleep, but falling into a dose was about seven o'clock awakened by the cries of the Sailors, Land! Land! which proved to be the Island of Lundie, distance about five leagues. This Island is about three miles in length, of an oblong form, situated at the Mouth of Bristol Channel, high & at most places inaccessible: at present uninhabited but some time ago the rendezvous of One Benson, who here carried on a most extensive smuggling trade, till at length ousted from hence by the King's Officers, who hanged one of his Capts: and forced himself to fly.

"I was extremely diverted here with an odd custom of the Sailors about paying their bottle & Pound, every one who has never been here before being obliged to give the Sailors a bottle of Rum & pound of Sugar or be tucked up to the yard arm and ducked from thence three several times in the sea. All our passengers to avoid that disagreeable circumstance, were obliged to comply with it. At eight this morning, having dressed myself & gone on deck saw plainly the main land of England on our larboard [? starboard] quarter, which as informed by the Capt: was part of Cornwall, distance about Six leagues: at eleven being abreast of Lundie Isle, saw a small Skiff standing for us, which proved to be a fishing boat from Ilford-Combe [Ilfracombe]. Being under great way at the rate of eight & a half knots an hour was obliged to Shorten Sail till she came up with us. We got out of her a Pilot to carry us up Channel. We could now see Capt: French whom we run out of sight the night before crowding all his sails between us and the Welch Shore: having got in our Pilot we stood away and run for it as before. About two were abreast of Ilford-Combe, a Port town in Devonshire, & at four came up to Mine head where were several Ships at anchor. At night-fall sailed between the Holms, two islands 22 leagues from Lundie, on one of which, called the flat holms, is a light-house from whence came off to us another Pilot who carried us up to King-Road, where we came to an anchor about twelve that night. Here were four men of war & several large outward bound Ships. As soon as we came to an anchor I went to bed & Slept for three hours heartily which greatly refreshed me. At the turn of the tide we again weighed to run up to Bristol and hearing them, got up & came on deck, it being just dawn of day: could see Capt. French at anchor close under our Stern, he having come up five hours after us. As soon as we had Set Sail, came on board us a Man of Wars boat to impress our hands, which the Capt: was aware of & hid his best men in the hold. Among the Men of Wars men Knew one Donroach that served his time to Mrs. Mills, & has been in the Navy since the commencem^t of the war. At King-Road saw a Man hanging in Chains at high-water mark, who suffered there for

Murder. A very fine country on each side of us as we come up, finely cultivated and adorned with Gentlemen's Seats. At seven passed by Pill a small straggling town within five miles of Bristol, inhabited chiefly by seafaring people. Mr. Southwell's house near this place looks charmingly from the water.

"Nothing, especially to one coming in from Sea, can equal the variety of Country sweets on each side of the River Severn as you come up here. The trees, houses, agreeable Villas of the Merch^{ts} of Bristol, all contribute to make it delicious to the Eye. At nine passed by the Hot wells where we saw a vast concourse of Gentry, & being towed up by a large boat arrived safely at the Custom House Quay at ten o'clock amidst an innumerable quantity of Ships.

"Having landed, Mr. Morris & I took up our lodging at the White Hart in Broad-Street, the landlord of which being an Obliging person shewed us every thing worth seeing in & about Bristol, which took us up this and the following day. Bristol is an ancient, rich, and populous City, somewhat larger than the City of Corke in Ireland, the streets extremely narrow and badly contrived: but many handsome Structures both public and private, the Church of St. Mary's Ratcliffe is a fine old building in the Gothic taste, computed a mile in circumference [!], the altarpiece finely painted by Mr. Hogarth, which cost the City 500 Guineas. It represents the ascension of our Lord, the Sealing of the Tomb, and the two Angels in white apparel appearing to Mary Magdalene & Simon Peter telling them their Master was not there but gone before them into Gallilee. Here is likewise the monument of the great Sr. Wm. Penn the first settler of Pennsylvania, who here lies buried.

"There are several other public places and fine Squares, such as Queen's Square where stands an handsome Equestrian Statute in Brass of his late Majestie. Eighteen parish Churches of an ancient structure but extremely handsome.

"One custom they have peculiar I believe to themselves: that the Daughter of every free Man of the City is by an act of Queen Elizabeth's free, and her husband entitled to the same favour.

"We had the pleasure of seeing most of

the Gentry of Gloucestershire walk in procession to St. Thomas' Church, this being their Anniversary feast, & saw them dine at the Assembly room. The design of this institution is to raise a fund to put out the poor boys of that Shire to free tradesmen of Bristol, by which means they in time become useful members to Society and arrive at great riches. They made an handsome appearance, & were preceded by the boys dressed decently, & each of them carrying a white wand. They that day raised 800 Gs. for that Charity. Having visited the Hotwells near Bristol & seen every thing worth notice in and about that City, my friend the Templar and I took seats in the Stage Coach for London, or as they call it there the Machine which goes in two days. We payed One Pound Seven Shillings each, and are ordered to be at the White Lyon in Broad Street by 4 o'clock Fryday morning.

"This morning at 4 we set out from the White Lyon for London accompanied by two Gent: more; this Machine is a very easy and safe Carriage.

"At Six we came to the famous City of Bath distance about Eleven miles; having stayed here for an hour to satisfy our Curiosity by the particular indulgence of our Coachman who by the bye was well paid for that favour.

"Bath is the handsomest City in England, as they told us; small but on account of the waters extremely neat & gay. The Circus will when finished be a most compleat building. Near this place they get the famous stone called Bath stone, very soft and easily worked but grows by degrees extremely durable. From Bath we came to Chippenham where we breakfasted: a small neat market town full of French Officers who are here upon their parole not to go above a mile from town. From Chippenham we came to Calne; a market town nothing remarkable in it, but the first town we met with on the borders of Wiltshire which is somewhere here parted from Gloucestershire. About half way from this to Marlborough is a vast plain called Marlborough Downs seven miles in Circumference: a fine Corn Country, but scarce a tree or Shrub to be seen. Not far from this lies the town of Marlborough, a pretty neat town built of brick and tile; here we dined

and got a fresh relay of horses. From thence we passed on to Hungerford, a small town in the County of Berks, & making no delay here arrived at Six in the Evening at Newbury, a large and neat town where we propose staying this night, having this day travelled Sixty-five miles, & having Slept the night before in Somersetshire breakfasted in Gloucestershire dined in Wiltshire & supped in Berkshire.

"Newbury is a handsome and large town pleasantly situated on the River Kennett, noted for being the birthplace of Jack of Newbury, who on a certain occasion brought into the field an 100 Clothiers of his own employing to help his Sovereign. Its trade is chiefly in the woollen manufacture which is here carried on very extensively; has a very handsome market house & Church and is just fifty miles from Hyde park in London.

"Saturday, Sept.—This morning at five left Newbury & passing through several market Towns came about nine o'Clock to the Town of Reading, a large & as they tell us the prettiest Country town in England, the Shire town of Berkshire, & famous for being the burying place of Henry the Second & his Concubine fair Rosamond. The Church in which these monuments stand was built in the Reign of William Rufus.

"From Reading we came to Maidenhead, a pretty town near the borders of Middlesex, the River of Thames flowing hard by. That river we passed at this place over a large stone bridge, & came to a small town called Slough in Middlesex, where we dined, & went to see the famous Castle of Windsor, formerly a Hunting Seat for our Kings, now the country residence of the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger of the forest that is adjacent to it. In this Castle which is extremely magnificent are several fine pieces of painting &c. Hercules spinning for Omphale Queen of Lydia drawn by the famous Rubens is inimitable. Leaving this sweet place with regret, we went to see Eaton school, a fine old building adjacent to it, accounted the greatest school in England.

"Having dined we Set out from hence & came to Colnebrook a small town; near this place we crossed Hounslow heath, a large Common famous for Robberies. Here we saw several gibbets on the heath, I reckoned as we passed them nine malefactors hanging

in Chains; a most shocking sight. Before we crossed this heath we met with an alarming circumstance that not a little disturbed us. Having stopped to take a glass of wine at an Inn between Colnebrook & Hounslow, while we were within, the Coachman, or some other associate of the Highwaymen who frequent that place, drew the powder of the pistols we left in the Coach & left the ball in the barrels; this we should not have found out till too late, & we should have been inevitably robbed, had not I by mere accident expressed my fears of our meeting Highwaymen, & at the same time proposed each Gent: should take a pistol & stand on the defensive in case we were attacked. This we agreed on and trying mine we found out the cheat. We immediately recharged, & were hardly done when a man well mounted and genteely dressed rode up to the Coach door, presented his pistol & demanded our watches & money. We parlyed and told him the mistake he lay under if he supposed our Pistols were not charged, and at the same time assured him if he did not ride off immediately we would fire at him; he took us at our words & rode off in full gallop. The Coachman we thought in the secret but durst not openly express our suspicion. Having got rid in this manner of our troublesome visitor, we drove to Hounslow a town not far from the heath. Making no delay here drove thro' Turnham Green, Hammersmith, Kensington, at which place his Majesty Now is waiting for the first news of his intended Queens landing, & which is expected every moment. Here is a fine seat where his Majesty generally resides during the Summer season.

(To be continued.)



The Study of Pompei.*

By H. P. FITZGERALD MARRIOTT, F.R.G.S.



HE first-named book, in spite of what has been said by previous reviewers, though new in its scope and form, is not altogether fresh in its contents. For though many of its

* *Pompeii: its Life and Art.* By August Mau, German Archæological Institute in Rome. Trans-

illustrations have never before been seen, yet nearly all of its subject-matter has been published in one form or another in Professor Mau's German works, namely, his edition of Overbeck's *Pompeji*, his *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeji*, and his latest *Führer durch Pompeji* (Leipzig, 1898). Indeed, the latter has more recent information, for it refers to the lately uncovered remnants of ruins behind the Basilica, although saying no more than that "one finds the substructure of a totally destroyed great temple of the Roman period, oriented south-east, as well also as uncleared foundations." Of this same building Gusman's work pronounces it a temple of Venus, while Sogliano says that it is a temple of Augustus. As inscriptions in Pompei record that there were priestesses of Ceres and Venus in the town, it is probable that Gusman's conjecture, for this and other reasons, is correct.

Contrary to what some reviewers have said who have evidently never lived in Pompei, to wander amongst the ruins "one knows" and "feels that people lived in these houses and walked these streets." One feels as one perambulates the cloisters of one of the ruined mansions that any moment the owner may come and ask one what one's business is. This feeling does not seize one in the public buildings, the temples, theatres, and baths; but the present writer and many whom he has known at Pompei can testify to this strange sensation acquired by studying the ruins day after day, week after week, and month after month.

The country villa at Bosco Reale is described in full both by Mau, Sogliano, and Gusman; and, of course, the now famous and beautifully preserved house of the Vettii excavated in 1894-95 occupies a large space in all of them. Chapter LIII., on Painting and Wall Decoration, should be read carefully. As all students of Pompei are aware, Mau's great forte is his thorough knowledge of the mural decoration in all its

lines and colours. No one who has studied Pompei can describe any of the houses without referring to his classification of the designs, which he places under four periods. It is the fourth style which has gained the sobriquet of "Pompeian," whilst the third, which is the most perfect, is little known, owing to much of it not having been preserved under the earlier directors of the excavations. In England it has been delightfully ignored. In *Facts about Pompei* I subdivided the fourth style; the third style Mau had already separated into two varieties, but in my work I mentioned a third. It is an interesting fact not generally known that the modern decoration found all over Italy in small houses and inns is clearly derived from that existing in the Roman days. For instance, the imitation tressel-work painted on a wall at the back of the garden with birds and plants is found in Pompei, and is still common in Italy. The "Pompeian" decoration found in hotels and a few large villas is, of course, however, only a direct imitation from the fourth style of Pompei itself since its discovery.

Of the three works mentioned, Gusman's is the only one which gives illustrations and chapters on the family portraits which are found in so many houses. The artist's eye of that author at once recognised that the faces were not the stereotyped types represented in the heroic and classical pictures. *Facts about Pompei* was the first to enunciate this, and though one portrait, that of Paquius Proculus, has long been stated to be a portrait, this was only because the shape of the frame being rectangular was familiar to the modern eye, and there was also an inscription in the house which tallied with the appearance of the figures in the painting. On the other hand, the portrait of the centurion M. Cæsius Blandus, and his wife, was ignored because it is round, though forty-nine centimetres in diameter, and on a prominent wall in the *atrium* of the house, and it has therefore been the innocent cause of attaching the ridiculous name of "Mars and Venus" to this soldier's residence.

Mau traces the origin of the styles of decoration to Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch; and it is interesting to know what he thinks of the decorations which are

lated into English by Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan. With numerous illustrations. London: The Macmillan Co., 1899. 25s.

Pompeii: La Ville, les Murs, les Arts. By Pierre Gusman. Paris, 1899. 30 francs.

Guide de Pompéi. By Professor Sogliano. Rome, 1899.

Egyptian. In his work he says of one variety of the third style: "Among the ornamental forms are many of Egyptian origin, as figures of Egyptian priests, sistrums, sphinxes, and creatures of the Nile, whence we infer that this style was developed in Alexandria."

Contrary to what Professor Mau states, it has been said that the Isis worshipped in Pompei was not the old Egyptian goddess. Admitting that the rites had been "re-organized by the first Ptolemy with the help of Manetho, an Egyptian priest, and Timotheus, a Greek skilled in the Eleusinian mysteries," there is no reason why the words spoken to Lucius in *The Golden Ass* concerning the glories of Isis should not have applied as much to the old Egyptian Isis as to the Ptolemaic form. For to say that she was identical with Cybele, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Proserpine, etc., would be merely an exaggerated way of saying that she was the mother and producer of all things: in fact, it was a way of explaining this to the Græco-Roman element. As to what Apuleius's work and that by Lucius of Patrae, upon which it was founded, really were, a new light is thrown on the subject by William Simpson in *The Jonah Legend* (Macmillan, 1899), who with good reasons considers that it may probably be the remnants of an ancient initiatory ceremony, in which redemption of the individual, after much suffering and many trials, is the fulfilment of the rite.

Professor Mau gives us a new restoration of the Basilica, about which there has always been so much discussion. And it is in such matters we observe that Gusman's work is of a more artistic and less archæological type than that of Mau. It is full of sketches by Gusman himself, taken in Pompei, and some very beautiful full-plate coloured drawings which give a very correct impression of the wonderfully-preserved Pompeian walls. But Mau's work is undoubtedly most thorough, and far ahead of anything on the subject that has ever appeared in English, and the softness of his full-page photogravures is highly to be commended; although it is a pity that he has omitted certain facts about the wells, the portraits, and one or two other things upon which others have already

touched. To conclude, we will merely quote the last words in the book: "Since these remains are so broadly typical, they are invaluable for the interpretation of the civilization of which they formed a part. They shed light on countless passages of Greek and Roman writers. Literature, however, ordinarily records only that which is exceptional or striking, while here we find the surroundings of life as a whole, the humblest details being presented to the eye. Pompeii, as no other source outside the pages of classical authors, helps us to understand the ancient man." And we may add that Mr. Kelsey's translation of Professor Mau's manuscript will greatly further this investigation.



An Old Wooden Chest at St. Oswald's, Hooe, Battle, Sussex.

By JOHN JAMES NEWPORT.



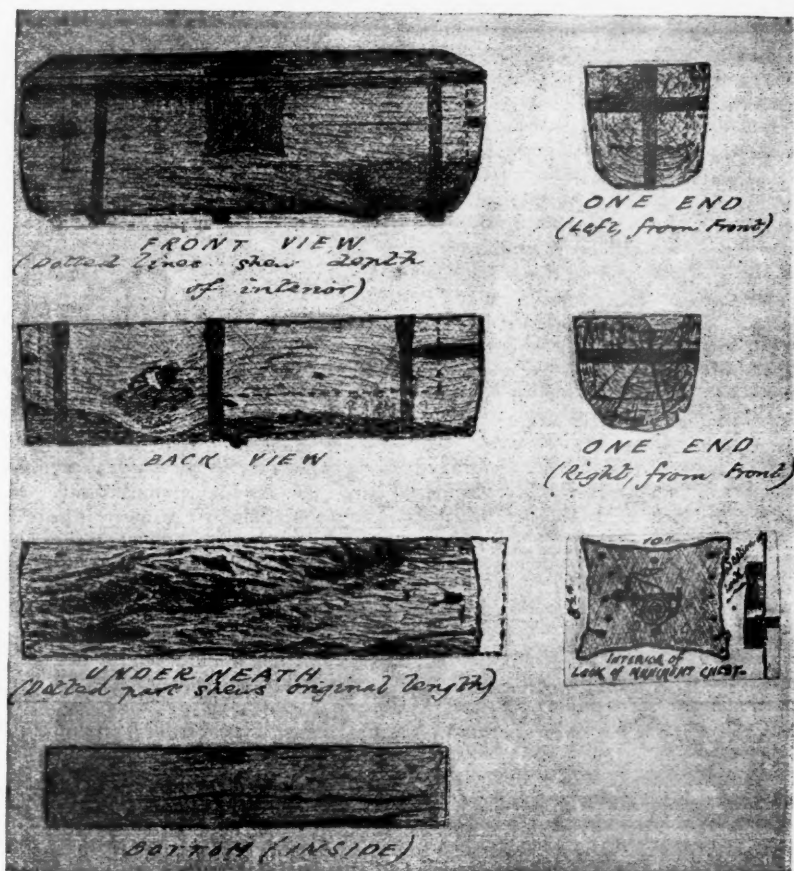
HE writer has recently restored to its original home in the vestry of St. Oswald's, Hooe, an old wooden chest which for some ten years was stowed away in an outhouse of an adjoining farm awaiting its turn to be consigned to the flames—the fate which had befallen other "lumber" taken from the sacred edifice during a restoration of its nave and chancel.

When an account of the church was published in the autumn of 1898 an intelligent parishioner raised the question of the whereabouts of the chest. Soon after it was discovered, and its interesting and instructive character was revealed. Curiosity was aroused about one particular part by a plate on it. This was removed, and it was found to be an ancient lock.

Permission was obtained to clean and restore the relics; but this proved a more difficult task than was anticipated, for there was great cause to fear that the progress of decay had rendered the chest too weak to bear cleaning and repair. The iron hinges

were so brittle that it was difficult for the smith to weld on the pieces required to restore them to their former length; and a piece of oak wide enough for the lid was not readily to be got. However, after three months' care and labour the work has been accomplished.

concentric circles shown in one end, the tree (or limb) from which it was made was about one hundred years old. The iron work is strongly made. No measuring (except by the eye) appears to have been used, for the lock was not placed in the centre of the front, nor the hinges equidistant from, or exactly



From one end a portion has at some time or other been sawn off. Originally the chest must have been more than 5 feet long, the ends and bottom 5 inches thick, and the sides $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It is a "dug-out," being a length of oak trunk hollowed out and rudely squared. From the number of

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parallel to each other. Both ends, being split, were secured by bands of iron. In one end the split was so wide that a wedge-shaped piece of wood had been inserted and covered (on the outside of the chest) with a strip of iron.

In the course of time a hole has been

2 D

completely eaten through the back, and another through the bottom. In the bottom (inside) is a fissure about 7 inches long and 2 inches deep. It contained nothing but powder—the product of decay. The lid, middle hinge, parts of the other two hinges, hasp, key, most of the nails, and the sheet-iron bands are new.

Inquiries have been made to learn the history of such chests, and to ascertain where others may exist in the country. A gentleman says he saw one in Christchurch, Hampshire, and that it was said to be of Anglo-Saxon origin. Another was discovered along with St. Augustine's chair at Stanford Bishop. In 1808 there was one in Lancing, about which a question was asked in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.^{*} There is a similar chest in Wimborne Minster, and both the Warrington and Northampton museums possess a like relic.

The question of the age of the chest is not easy to answer. The Rev. Canon Simpson of Bexhill considers it to be reasonable to regard it as the work of Britons, with the ironwork added by Saxons or Normans. The writer has come to the conclusion it is probably of Saxon make in the eighth century. It seems totally unreasonable to ascribe its construction to Normans. Is it reasonable to suppose it was made by Saxons for the Early English Church of the twelfth century, or by Saxons for the Saxon Church (or what was left of it, or took the place of it) after the Conquest? It must be remembered the manor was given by the Conqueror to Robert of Eu. The chests depicted in extant Anglo-Saxon drawings are of a much more civilized sort than this, being made of boards or panels.

Such workmanship as the old chest shows was practised by Celts and Teutons in the manufacture of boats, canoes, cisterns and coffins.[†] Sussex embraced Christianity at the close of the seventh century. Hooe must have boasted a church in Saxon times, probably in the eighth century. Is it not reasonable to regard the chest as originally made for that first Christian church in the

place and by the rude natives who dwelt so near the Ashburnham forge and timber works?

At one time the Ashburnham family occupied the former manor-house near the church. They still claim the vestry as their own. It is probable the Ashburnhams had very much to do with the locality in the Early Saxon period.

The ironwork may be considered as belonging to a later date. But since the Saxons reached the highest pitch of metallurgical skill,^{*} and the chest probably has received great care, it is surely reasonable to consider it as of the same age.

The durability of oak is exhibited in St. Radegund's reading-desk of the sixth century, which is still at Poitiers.[†]



Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Concluded from p. 142.)

MATHEMATICS.



THESE were chiefly confined to the Universities, especially Cambridge, till the great schools in London and elsewhere learned to devote a certain share of the time to studies outside the rudiments and classics. But they were included in the programme of the *Museum Minervæ* about 1635, and occur as one of the subjects taught at a private academy in 1676.

Euclid. The Elements explained in a new and most easy method. 8vo., Oxford, 1685. Frequently reprinted.

Many other selections appeared from time to time for the use of schools and colleges.

DRAWING.

It is a noticeable fact that the additional accomplishments, which the great schools of England did not recognise till our own time,

^{*} *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii., p. 316.

[†] *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii., pp. 54-56; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxvii., pp. 53, 54; *British Barrows*, pp. 13, 23, 32, 375, 376, 384.

^{*} Gardner's *Ironwork*, pp. 38, 44.

[†] *Antiquary*, vol. xxxiv., p. 319.

were included in the curriculum of a private establishment in 1676, as we see by reference to the volume which I printed in 1888 (p. 178).

Barlow, Francis: *Graphic Works on Birds and Beasts*.

Fully described by me in my Bibliography, and probably used for educational purposes.

Ars Pictoria, Or an Academy treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning and Etching. By Alexander Browne, Practitioner. Folio, 1660, 1669, 1675. Plates.

Browne based his book on Odoardo Fialetti of Bologna; he was Mrs. Pepys's drawing-master.

The Art of Graveing and Etching. By W. Faithorne. 8vo., 1662.

Some of the graphic books engraved by this artist served, no doubt, for pupils' copies.

Heckle, A.: *The Florist, or an extensive and curious collection of Flowers for the imitation of Young Ladies*. Folio, J. Bowles [about 1730].

New Drawing Book of Horses, designed by Chevalier Le Clerc and other for Youth to draw after. Oblong 8vo., J. Bowles [about 1740]. Plates.

Stent, Peter: *Book of Flowers, Fruits, Beasts, Birds, and Flies*. 4to. [about 1660].

Durer, Albert: *Drawing Book*. 1652, etc.

This class of publication was also brought into employment for learners, and hence copies have become rare, especially in perfect state.

Bickham, John and George: *Works on Penmanship, etc.*

The illustrations utilized by students.

GEOGRAPHY.

See *Literary Productions*, and *Earlier and Later English School-books*.

SINGING AND DANCING.

These two accomplishments were taught in private academies in the seventeenth century. (See Hazlitt's *Schools*, 1888, p. 178.) At the Barrington School, Bishop Auckland, they made the boys sing the Psalms in tune with pitch-pipes; this was in 1810. In 1788 Hazlitt learned dancing at the school at Wem, in Shropshire.

CALLIGRAPHY.

The earliest models for refined writing in England were those supplied, probably on a very frugal scale, from Italy; and the good

effect which they operated is seen in the manuscript remains of such men as Bacon and Jonson; but the court-hand, to us so barbarous and obscure, continued to be the prevailing style for legal and literary documents, and for correspondence, till the Restoration. Our first writing-masters were foreigners, either Frenchmen or Italians. The second half of the seventeenth century witnessed the introduction of manuals for instruction by native teachers adapted to all the manifold requirements of society and commerce, and the court-hand was gradually superseded by a fashion in penmanship which varied more or less according to personal tastes, but which, perhaps, owed more to the French school than any other.

The calligraphy of existing specimens of the early epistolary and other compositions of noble ladies demonstrates the neglect, with the fewest exceptions, of a systematic and cultivated handwriting even among that class which may be supposed to have enjoyed the highest educational advantages; and where we meet, as in the case of Lady Jane Grey and Mary of Scotland, with superior skill and taste in this direction, we seem to recognise the fruit of Italian or other foreign influence. The skill of the writer, indeed, in the production of letters was usually limited to the signature alone or that of the subscription; the body of the communication was the work of an amanuensis or secretary; and we are not therefore to be surprised that in the lower ranks of life, even down to a later period, the ability to correspond or to do so much as sign what another had written was yet more sparingly diffused.

Even in the present century the practice continued at some schools of writing on *sand-tables*, one still kept up in Mohammedan establishments. It was principally used, as at Barrington School, Bishop Auckland, founded in 1810, for teaching the A B C; and the sixth form, or lowest class there, was called the *sand-class*. A series of cards containing the alphabet was successively handed to a pupil, who did his best to copy the letters on the table; and the latter seems also to have been employed as a medium for amusement or games.*

* *Antiquary*, February, 1891.

- A Book containing divers sorts of hands, as well the English as French Secretary, with the Italian, Chancery and Court hands: also the true and just proportion of the capital Roman. By Jean de Beuchesne. Oblong 4to., London, 1570, 1571, 1590, 1602.
- The way to fair writing in very apt and plain manner discovered, digested, and set forth in two parts, by Christopher Gower. Licensed in 1586-87.
- A Method to teach to write in short time. Licensed in 1589.
- The School of fair writing. Licensed in 1591.
- The Writing Schoolmaster. By John Davies of Hereford. Licensed in 1620 conditionally. Editions: 4to., London, 1636, 1648, etc.
- Multum in Parvo, or the Pen's Gallantry. A Copy-Book. By Edward Cocker. 8vo., London, 1660.
- A Copy-Book; or a Compendium of the most usual hands of England, Netherland, France, Spain, and Italy. By Richard Daniel. Engraved by Edward Cocker. Oblong 4to., London, 1664.
- A New Copy-Book of the usual hands of England. By J. Johnson. Oblong 8vo., London, 1667.
- Arts Glory, or the Pen-man's Treasury. By Edward Cocker. 4to., London, 1674.
- The Pen's Transcendency, or Fair Writing's Store-house. By E. Cocker. 4to., London, n.d.
- England's Pen-Man; or Cocker's New Copy-Book. 4to., London, 1703.
- The Penman's Paradise, both pleasant and profitable. By John Seddon. Oblong 4to., London, n.d. [about 1780].
- A Copy-Book of all the hands now in use. By Peter Gery. Engraved by W. Faithorne, and are to be sold by him at his shop without Temple Bar. 4to.
- Natural Writing in all the Hands. By George Shelley, writing-master at Christ's Hospital. Oblong 4to., London, n.d. [about 1720]. Two Parts.
- The Young Man's Companion, teaching all the usual hands now practised in England. By W. Elder. Oblong 8vo., London [about 1730].
- Weston, T.: Copy-Book, written for the use of the Young Gentlemen at the Academy in Greenwich. Folio, 1726.
- The Universal Penman; or the Art of Writing. By George Bickham. Folio, London, 1741.
- Fables and other Poems curiously engraved for the amusement of young gentlemen and ladies in the Art of Writing. By John Bickham [about 1760]. 8vo., 3 vols. Compare Scotland, *supra*.

LANGUAGES.

The study of languages was for commercial, conversational, and literary purposes, and was pursued during the earlier period at academies or under private tutors. Latin and French were at first most generally cultivated, the former for the sake of translation into the vernacular of the classics and of foreign authors, such as Erasmus, who wrote and corresponded in that tongue. As the habit of travelling became more customary, and as our mercantile relations extended, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and German were successively introduced as features in completing anyone for his public or other functions. The list of Polyglots furnished above were largely used for this object, and passed through numberless impressions from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The series and system commenced with what is sometimes known as Caxton's *Book for Travellers*, an Anglo-French Vocabulary.

ADDENDA.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATION.

An Essay upon the Necessity and Excellency of Education, with an account of Erecting the Royal Mathematical School, recommended by His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of England. By Mr. Maidwell. 8vo., 1705.

A scheme for developing the Royal Navy of England.

School Life and Contributions to Education. By Thomas Arnold. Edited by J. J. Findlay. Crown 8vo., 1897.

Sixty Views of Endowed Grammar Schools. By J. C. Buckler. 4to., 1827.

The Free Schools of Worcestershire and their Fulfilment. By George Griffith. 8vo., 1852.

- William of Wykeham and his Colleges. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. 8vo., 1852.
- History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright. 8vo., 1862.
See at pp. 116-19 an account of Anglo-Norman schools with a curious illustrative engraving.
- NOTICES OF PARTICULAR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, ETC.
- BINGHAM SCHOOL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Love Crowns the End, a Pastoral, presented by the Scholars of Bingham, in the County of Nottingham. By John Tatham. 8vo., 1640.
Attached to Tatham's *Fancies Theater*, 1640.
- BLANDFORD.—The Odes and Epodes of Horace, translated into English verse by T. Hare, Master of Blandford School. 8vo., 1737.
- BRISTOL.—The Exercises performed at a visitation of the Grammar School of Bristol, 7th of April, 1737, with verses on the Grammar School, etc. Published by A. S. Catcott, Master of the said School. 4to., Bristol, Felix Farley (1737).
- CHARTERHOUSE.—Memorials of Charterhouse: a Series of Original Views taken and drawn on stone by C. W. Radcliffe, complete in three parts. Folio, 1843.
- Old and New. By Eardley-Wilmot and Streatfield. 8vo., 1895. Etchings.
- CHEAM.—The Student's Magazine, or Cheam School Journal. Crown 8vo., 1832-36.
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Gleanings from "The Blue," 1870-81. Crown 8vo., 1881.
- The Blue Coat Boys. By W. H. Blanch, 8vo., 1877.
- DORCHESTER.—For interesting notices of Trinity School see *Notes and Queries*, April 13, 1889.
- ETON.—Alumni Etonenses.
- The Etonian: Essays on Various Subjects by Young Etonians. Crown 8vo., 1824. 3 vols.
- Eton Portrait Gallery. 8vo., 1876.
- Exempla Minora, Or, New English Examples to be turned into Latin, adapted to the Rules of the Latin Grammar lately printed at Eton, for the use of the Lower Forms. 8vo., Eton, 1761.
- Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta. 8vo., 1813.
- Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians. By J. H. Jesse. 8vo., 1875. 2 vols.
- Ionica, two parts. By William Johnson [William Cory, Assistant-Master]. 8vo., 1858-77.
- Hints for Eton Masters. By the same. 8vo., 1898.
- Introduction to Latin. 8vo., Eton, 1818.
- Lucretius, in two parts, with Key, for the use of Eton. By W. Johnson *alias* Cory. 8vo., 1871-73.
- Sophon. By the same. 8vo., 1873.
- History of Eton College. By H. C. M. Lyte. 8vo., 1877.
- Catalogus Alumnorum [1730-40]. 4to.
- School Lists. Published periodically.
Many other works of this class and relative to the institution are in the National Library.
- Musæ Etonenses, sive Carminum Etonæ Conditorum delectus, edidit R. Okes. 8vo., Etonæ, 1869.
- Reminiscences of Eton. By an Etonian. 8vo., Chichester, 1831.
- Reminiscences of Eton, 1809-34. By the Rev. C. A. Wilkinson. 8vo., 1888.
- English Particles exemplified in Sentences designed for Latin Exercises . . . For the Use of Eton School. By William Willymott, LL.D. 8vo., 1703.
- EVESHAM.—The Traitor to Himself, Or Man's Heart his Greatest Enemy. A Moral Interlude. As it was Acted by the Boys of a Public School at a Breaking up. By W. Johns. 4to., 1678.
- GLASGOW.—History of the High School of Glasgow, by Cleland and Muir. With a Memoir of Cleland, by J. C. Burns. 4to., Glasgow, 1878.
- HAILEYBURY.—Memorials of Old Haileybury College. By F. C. Danvers and others. 8vo., 1894.
- HARROW.—The School Lists, etc., from 1860 to 1871. 8vo., 1876.
- Records of Harrow School. By E. J. L. Scott. 8vo., 1886.
- HEATH, near Halifax.—A Popular History of the Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Heath, near Halifax. By Thomas Cox. 8vo., 1880.
- ST. JULIAN'S SCHOOL IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—John Maynard, on the title-page of his *XII. Wonders of the World*, folio, 1611,

- describes himself as "Lutenist at the most famous Schoole of St. Julian's in Hartfordshire." Whether he simply taught that particular instrument there, or the institution was a musical one exclusively, does not immediately appear. See Rimbault's *Bibliotheca Madrigaliana*, 1847, p. 35.
- LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.—The Leigh Grammar School and its Associations. By W. D. Pink. 12mo., 1898.
- LEWISHAM.—Bibliothecæ Colfanæ Catalogus. Catalogue of the Library of the Free Grammar School at Lewisham, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe in the year 1652. By W. H. Black. 8vo., 1831.
- LOUTH.—School Hours, being Exercises and Prize Poems, by the Young Gentlemen under the tuition of Rev. A. Burnaby. 12mo., Louth, 1823.
- MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE. — Marlborough College Natural History Society Reports. 8vo., Marlborough, 1876-86.
- Early Days of Marlborough College. By Edward Lockwood. 4to., 1893.
- MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—Catechismus cum Ordine Confirmationis. Græce & Latine. Annexæ sunt Preces Quotidianæ In usum Scholæ Mercatorum-Scissorum, Londini. Small 8vo., Londini, 1786.
- At the end are advertized :
- (i.) *Compendium Syntaxis [sic] Erasmiæ*: Or, a Compendium of Erasmus's Syntax, with an English Explication and Resolution of the Rules. The Sixth Edition.
- (ii.) An Account of the Eight Parts of Speech, so far as it is necessary for children to understand them, before they proceed to *Propria Quæ Maribus* . . . The Fourteenth Edition. These two for the Use of Merchant Taylors' School.
- The Tylorian. A Monthly Miscellany formerly printed by the Merchant Taylors' Scholars, and also containing matter occasionally contributed by the Masters. See Hazlitt's edition of *Lamb's Letters*, ii., 353.
- Merchant Taylors' Miscellany, conducted by Marmaduke Mapletoft, Esq. March, 1831—June, 1832. 8vo., 1832.
- NOTTINGHAM.—Noctes Nottinghamicæ, Or, Cursory Objections against the Syntax of the Common Grammar. By Richard Johnson, Author of the *Grammatical Commentaries*, etc. 8vo., Nottingham, 1718.
- OVINGHAM.—The Village Grammar School, and other Poems. By Thomas Maude. 8vo., 1824.
- OXFORD.—Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1886. Edited by Joseph Foster. 8 vols. Imperial 8vo., 1886.
- Brasenose Calendar, a list of members of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford, 1509-1888, compiled by the Rev. W. E. Buckley and F. Madan. Crown 8vo., 1888.
- ST. PAUL'S.—The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, from 1748 to 1876, edited with biographical notices and notes on the earlier masters and scholars of the school, from the time of its foundation, by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A. With appendices. Royal 8vo., 1884.
- SOUTHWARK.—Exhortation to the Parents, etc., of the Children at the Opening of the New School, at the corner of Union Street in the Park, Southwark, with the Statutes of Cure's College, Extracts from the Will of John Collett, Founder of the Red Cap Boys, Account of Annual Gifts, List of Subscribers. 12mo., 1792.
- TONBRIDGE.—Register of Tonbridge School, 1820-86. Edited by Hughes. 8vo., 1886.
- USHAW. — Ushaw College: A Centenary Memorial. By R. C. Laing. 4to., Newcastle, 1895.
- WALSALL.—The Free Grammar School here was founded 1 Mary, July 2, by letters patent of the Queen.
- WESTMINSTER.—Rowing at Westminster, from 1813 to 1883, extracted from the School Water Ledgers. Post 8vo., 1890. Plates.
- NORTH WILTSHIRE.—Aubrey, speaking of the state of North Wiltshire in the time of the Crusades, says: "Then were there no free schools; the boys were educated at the monasteries; the young maids, not at Hackney schools, etc., to learn pride and wantonness, but at the nunneries, where they had examples of piety, humility, modesty, and obedience, etc., to imitate and practise."
- WINCHESTER.—School Life at Winchester College, or Reminiscences of a Winchester Junior, with a glossary of words, phrases, and customs. Crown 8vo., 1870. Plates.

YORK.—St. Peter's School, York, is said to have been founded under Philip and Mary by letters patent, as at Walsall, and apparently endowed with funds derived from the Hospital of St. Mary's in Bootham. The founders are still, or were recently, remembered in the school prayers.

LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The Use of Grammaticall Cards, comprizing the Generall Rules of Lilley's Graemer. 12° [about 1750].

Fifty-four leaves, including title, all engraved. The text is in Latin.

Livii Historiarum Libri Quinque, Usui Scholarum. 8vo., Edinburgi, 1785.

Inside the cover of the copy quoted occurs: "Henry Brougham his Premium in August, 1788, at the Public Examination at the High School."



The Silchester "Finds."

THE usual exhibition of the antiquities found in the course of last year's work on the Silchester site, was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, at Burlington House, from June 18 till the end of the month. The 1899 excavations were restricted, in order to suit the convenience of the tenant, to *Insula* xxi. and xxii., both in the northern half of the site, and covering an area of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. *Insula* xxii. was found to contain a large amount of open ground, and as there was no sign of a street on its eastern side, it is supposed that the portion excavated may form part of a larger *insula*. In the south-west angle was found a good-sized house of the corridor type, with a large chamber at one end terminating in an apse, which had a hypocaust beneath it. Portions of other houses were found, all of which had been warmed by hypocausts. In *Insula* xxi. buildings were more numerous. Among those excavated was one which had been partly unearthed by the Rev. J. G. Joyce in 1864. Another was found to have been transformed by additions from the corridor to the courtyard type of house. In one of the added rooms was a hypocaust of peculiar plan. Traces of a series of Mosaic pave-

ments of simple character were found in a large house on the east side, which had evidently been reconstructed more than once. A small house to the south was remarkable for the number of pits and wells found near it, from which were drawn several whole vases of excellent design. At the south-east angle of the *insula* was found an oblong chamber with an apsidal end, which, it is suggested, might have been the meeting-room of some trade guild. Other traces of buildings were found along the south side; but the south-west angle unfortunately underlies the modern roadway which crosses the city, and could therefore be only partially examined.

The objects found, and shown at Burlington House, were hardly of so much interest, on the whole, as those exhibited last year. There was nothing, for instance, to compare with the splendid piece of mosaic, of remarkable design, which was discovered in 1898. The only fragment shown this year was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet, and was not specially remarkable. An interesting find was a sculptured head of Jupiter or Serapis. This was not excavated, but discovered on the top of a rockery, covered with moss, to which place it had been relegated after it had served as a weight on the top of a cheese-press at a local farm. An unusually large quantity of pottery vessels was discovered in 1899. Among those shown were many fragments of the figured red-glazed ware, commonly but incorrectly known as Samian. A drinking-cup of Castor ware bore the inscription in bold lettering, "Vitam Tibi." Among the jugs and trays and mugs shown were groups of four jugs found together at the bottom of a pit, five, of native ware, in another pit, and seven in yet another—all in *Insula* xxi. The miscellaneous articles connected with domestic and industrial life which were exhibited included several long, hook-like keys, as well as one of more modern appearance, knives, spoons, a bucket-handle, the handle of a large coffer, wedges, iron styli, and several socketed chisels. In other cases were a lamp of terra-cotta with the figure of a galloping horse, spindle-whorls of native pottery, some pieces of window-glass of a bluish-green colour, and a fragment of millefiori glass, showing the manner of formation

by the fusing together of glass tubes or rods.

Among the articles of personal use and ornament were beads of amber and of glass, bone pins and counters, brooches and pins, a gnostic gem, an iron ring with engraved gem, and an enamelled brooch. The architectural remains were few; but part of a fluted pilaster of Purbeck marble, and a fragment of a white marble slab were shown. A number of small coins were found, but none were of any special interest. Three trays contained bones. Among these were the skulls of a pig and an ox (*bos longifrons*), both having most of the teeth still in position; part of a skull, with the horns sawn off, of a red deer of unusually large size; the jaw-bone of a large horse; the skull of a domestic cat; and the leg-bones of cocks with spurs. The only human remains were arm and leg-bones, and part of a skull found in a pit in *Insula* xxi.

During the present season the committee propose to excavate the large area north of *Insule* i. and ix., which extends up to the north gate. The statement of accounts for the year 1899 shows a small balance due to the treasurer. Funds are needed in order that the current year's work may be carried out as efficiently as in the past ten seasons. Subscriptions and donations will be gladly received by the Hon. Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, or by the Hon. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Burlington House, W. L.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

WAX CANDLES IN ANCIENT WILLS. — On Good Friday I took up vol. xxxv. of the *Antiquary* for a few minutes, and on p. 213 read Mr. Britton's account of a fourteenth-century parson's will. He "wonders how many candles the four pounds contained."

I have read somewhere that these candles were 1 lb. each, but cannot recall my authority.

However, the following fifteenth-century will is worthy of a place in the pages of the *Antiquary*, not only for throwing considerable

light on Robert of Longdon's will (if we compare the two), but also as being a fine and interesting example of our English language in the fifteenth century. It is engraved on an altar-tomb in Rothley Church, Leicestershire, and runs: "This ys ye wyll of Barthomew Kyngston Esquyer to have an obet kepyd onys evry yere for me and chī my wyf my fader and my moder on ye Monday next after Symonds day and Jude. Ye which obet to be kept out of ye assett of ye land and medo yt I boght of Wyll'm Adcoke yt ii acars of medo in Querndon medo, ye fyrst I wyll ye vecar have for derge iiiid. and to be offered at masse be ye hands of ye sessors xvid. and to ye sayde vecar for ye beydroll vid. and to viii clarkis for redyng of viii lessons xvi. and ii pound wax to be brent at his derge and messe & after yt to . . . for ye sepulker in tyme of pace and after yt ye tone se . . . brent afore ye crucifix & ye todyr afore ye ymage of our lady, & for ye wast of iiiii torchys xvid. & to iiiii pore men to hold . . . iiiid. & ye resedew of ye assett of ye sayd land & medo to be dysposed in meytt & drynk among poore men ye year of our Lord a thousand cccc lxxx vi."

I made the spelling out as correctly as possible after taking a rubbing, but in one or two places the letters are somewhat damaged.

I translate it into modern English as follows:

"This is the will of Bartholomew Kingston, Esquire: to have an obit kept once every year, for himself and children, wife, father and mother, on the Monday following St. Simon and St. Jude's Day. The same obit to be kept out of the assett of the land and meadow that he bought of William Adcock, viz., that two acres of meadow in Querndon meadow. That first I will the Vicar to have for dirge 4d., and to be offered by the hands of the overseer 16d., and to the aforesaid Vicar for the bead-roll 6d., and to eight clerks for reading eight lessons 16d., and two pound wax (i.e., 2 lb. of wax candles) to be burnt at (K's) dirge and Mass, and after that to [be set be]fore the sepulchre in time of pace, and after that the one set (i.e., placed) and burnt before the crucifix, and the other before the image of the Virgin, and for the use of four torches 16d., and to four poor men to hold the same 4d., and the residue of the

rent of the said land and meadow to be disposed of in meat and drink among the poor. A.D. 1486" (*temp.* Henry VII. and Bosworth Field).

From the foregoing it will be seen that the two candles mentioned were to weigh 2 lb. This gives the weight at 1 lb. each.

Should not the words "Eleme etc.," in Robert of Longdon's will be read "Eleemosyna sorori mea," and be translated, "£30 in alms to his parish," or church, rather than to any woman named Ellen or Helen? and "acras" be read "assras," *i.e.*, heifers, and "calcaria" a lime-kiln?

That is, he bequeathed to his father (?) his horned cattle and lime-kiln, who was very probably his farm bailiff.

M. B. WYNNE.

West Allington Rectory,
Lincolnshire.

P.S.—What does "pace" mean in B. K.'s will? Evidently when *not lighted*.—M. B. W.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

ORPINGTON PRIORY, so well known to antiquaries, is in the market. It is a fine gabled mansion with mullioned windows of the Tudor period. The oldest part of the building, which is well preserved, is a stone buttressed annexe, erected in 1393. The hall and principal rooms date from 1471, and are panelled with oak. The library has a number of concealed cupboards, and in the head of the window are the arms of the University of Oxford and those of Dr. John Bancroft, Master of University College, who died in 1649. The crypt is used as an oratory. The old-world grounds include a "Monk's Walk" and secluded dells, and there are three lakes.

The ancient crypt of the Parish Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, is to be renovated, and the original entrance to it restored, permission to carry out the work having been granted by Dr. Tristram, at a recent sitting of the Consistory Court, at St. Paul's. The restored entrance is to be from the front of the church, in St. John's Square, and not from the back, in St. John's Street, as it has been for some years. The crypt is a fine architectural relic, and the church above it is the remains of the choir of the Priory Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, consecrated A.D. 1185. Three fine windows, some bases of pillars, and some walls of the Priory Church, still remain to afford an impression of the past. It was in this church that the present Duke

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of Cambridge was married to Miss Farebrother (FitzGeorge) many years ago.

The Vienna Academy of Science is, the *Standard* tells us, going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms: (1) Every existing European language and dialect, and, later on, of all non-European languages. (2) The finest contemporary musical performances, supplemented by that of the music of peoples and races in distant countries. (3) Complete speeches or apothegms by celebrated men of our generation and of later times. This is an excellent undertaking; will not some society do it for our own country? Photographs and phonograms will be invaluable in the future for reproducing the past.

The new and extensive Tower Guard-house is now within measurable distance of completion, and but little effort is required to finish it. It has been built by the War Office authorities, who are responsible for the selection of the site, and Her Majesty's Office of Works, who control all the ordinary work at the Tower, have had nothing to do with it. A portion of the wall of the old Guard-house—some of it of immense thickness—which is supposed by many antiquaries to be part of the early Roman "citadel" or "station," that existed hereabouts before the Tower of London was built, has been retained in the lower frontage of the new Guard-house; and antiquarian feeling has been further studied by the ingenious retention at the rear of the building of an old Roman well, although it rather interfered with architectural plans. It was 56 feet deep, with a great depth of water, and will be one of the sights of the Tower. At the eastern end of the new Guard-house a sun-dial is to be placed.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 23rd and 24th ult. the following books: Burton's *Arabian Nights*, 16 vols., 1885-88, £31 10s.; Le Grand, *Fabliaux*, with the plates in the three states, 5 vols. morocco by Bedford, 1829, £23; Lafontaine, *Contes et Nouvelles*, *Fermiers Généraux* edition, with twelve of the rejected plates, 2 vols., 1762, £30; Montesquieu, *Temple de Gnide*, large paper, extra set of proof impressions (laid down), 1772, £57; Fletcher and Shakspeare, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, first edition, leaf defective, 1634, £20; Claude's *Liber Veritatis*, 3 vols., proofs, 1777-1819, £32 10s.; Du Sommerard, *Arts au Moyen Age*, 11 vols., 8vo. and fol., 1838-46, £58; Le Brun, *Galerie des Peintres Flamands*, proofs before letters, 1792, £21 10s.; Silvestre *Paléographie*, 4 vols., 1841, £27; Masque presented at Richmond by Prince Charles, September 12, 1636, £14; Plutarch's *Lives*, by North, 1579, £28; Le Songe du Vergier, 1491, £32; Statham's *Abridgments of Cases to the End of Henry VI.* (Rouen, Le Tailleur for Pynson, 1490), £38; Sir W. Scott, *Poetical Works*, 1820, presentation copy to R. Shortreed, with inscription, £39; Tennyson, *Helen's Tower*, privately printed at Claneboye, n.d., £23 10s.; Walton's *Angler*, third

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edition, with Venables' Experienced Angler, first edition, 1662, £31; Spenser's Complaints, first edition, 1591, Fowre Hymnes, 1596, Prothalamion, 1596, etc., £140; Dean Swift, Autograph Letter to Lord Castle Durrow, 1736, £28 5s.; Voltaire, La Pucelle d'Orléans, 1795, plates in two states, with extra illustrations, £45; Whole Duty of Man, in fine English binding by Mearne, 1704, £42; Kelmscott Press Books: Glittering Plain, 1891, £26 10s.; Biblia Innocentium, 1892, £25; Keats, 1894, £27 5s.; Shelley, 3 vols., 1895, £28 10s.; Chaucer, 1896, £69; Earthly Paradise, 1897, £25; Sigurd the Volsung, 1898, £24; a Page of the Glittering Plain in Golden Type, £26 10s.; Poems by the Way, printed upon vellum, 1891, £39 10s.; The Sundering Flood, printed upon vellum, 1897, £23 10s.; Vale Press Publications (15), £28 5s.—*Athenæum*, June 2.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS sold yesterday small collections of old Nanking and other porcelain and decorative furniture, the properties of a private gentleman and of the late Sir Frederick Burton, formerly director of the National Gallery; and objects of art and decoration from various private sources. The principal articles were the following: A pair of old Nanking pear-shaped bottles, painted with utensils and flowers, 9 inches high, £19 (De Pinna); a set of three Imari large vases and covers, and a pair of beakers, painted with ladies, peonies, etc., in red, blue, and gold, vases 32 inches high, beakers 23 inches high, 60 guineas (Calvert); an old English chiming clock, by Cripps, of Bath, 23 inches high, from the Beckford Collection, 31 guineas (Finch); a Sheraton winged cabinet of inlaid satin-wood, 8½ feet high, 98 guineas (Harris); a vase-shaped ornament of Battersea enamel, painted with two birds in large medallions on pink ground, 13 inches high, 70 guineas (Harding); "The Concert," a set of four Dresden figures, 5½ inches high, 33 guineas (Harding); a Derby-Chelsea oval-shaped plateau, painted with a group of cupids, etc., 12½ inches long, 20 guineas (Wills); a pair of oviform vases of French porcelain, mottled brown ground richly gilt and painted with views of the Château D'Ecouen and Château de Chaumont, 24½ inches high, 62 guineas (Butler); a pair of large oviform Vienna vases and covers, gros-bleu and gold ground, painted in panels, 30 inches high, 40 guineas (Jepheson); a pair of vases and covers of gros-bleu, white, and gold French porcelain, painted with figures, trophies, and flowers, 25 inches high, 22 guineas (Sir W. Correy); a Charles II. small couch, carved and pierced scrolls at the head, 40 guineas (Duveen); a set of seven Chippendale mahogany chairs and a pair of arm-chairs, carved with interlaced ornament, 78 guineas (Wills); and a Flemish oak cabinet, of the sixteenth century, 5½ feet wide, carved in high relief with scenes from the life of Christ, from the collection of Herr Richard Zschille, 55 guineas (Hamilton).—*Times*, June 8.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 25th and 26th ult. the following books from the library of a nobleman: Dibdin's Decameron, large

paper, 3 vols., morocco, 1817, £21; Les Heures du Chrestien, Paris, 1654, in a fine Le Gascon binding, £36; Lafontaine, Contes, 1762, in red morocco by Derome, £37 10s.; Bandello, Novelle, 4 vols., first edition, 1554-73, bound by Derome, £31; Cabinet Choiseul, proofs, Paris, 1771, £20 5s.; Cabinet Poullain, proofs, Paris, 1781, £20 10s.; Constable's Landscape Scenery, with an autograph letter, 1830, £32; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, £27 10s.; Cicero, Orations, Count Hoym's copy, 1472, £21; De Oratore, Count Hoym's copy in morocco doublé, Paris, 1540, £61; Costumes of France, temp. Louis XIV., Paris, 1682, etc., £36 10s.; Longus, Daphnis et Chloé, with plates by Philippe d'Orléans, 1718, £36; Office de l'Eglise pour les Morts, Paris, 1719, in a fine doublé binding by Padeloup for Marie Leczinska, £50; Petronius, Satyricon, Lugd. Bat., 1645, bound by Padeloup, £29 10s.; Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, second edition, 1578, £31; Sturt's Common Prayer, in richly tooled contemporary English binding, 1717, £33 10s.; Ovid, Metamorphoses, by Banier, fine plates, 4 vols., old French red morocco by Bozerian, Paris, 1767-71, £34; Les dix premiers Livres de l'Illiade d'Homere, par Hugues Salel, De Thou's copy with signature, Paris, 1545, £40; Johnson's Highwaymen, 1736, £22; Kip's Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 5 vols., 1724-28, £43; Kit-Cat Club Portraits, original edition (one wanting), 1735, £35 10s.; Loggan's Otonia and Cantabrigia, 1675, £23; Tableaux de la Révolution Française, 3 vols., £25; Reynolds's Engravings, 306 plates, 1823-30, £80; Shakespeare's Plays, Second Folio (imperfect), 1632, £71; Van der Meulen, Œuvres, 153 plates, 1667-85, £27; Van Dyck, Icones, Antw., s.a., £33.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: The Coronation of George IV., 36 coloured plates, £10 15s.; Angus, The New Zealanders Illustrated, £10 15s.; New Zealand Newspapers, 1850-60, £8 7s. 6d.; Crowe and Cavalcaselle, History of Painting, 5 vols., £20; Plays by Shirley, Massinger, etc. (some first editions), in 2 vols., £23; Æsop's Fables, by Ogilby, 1651, £7; the Historie of Frier Rush, black-letter, Moses Bell, 1649, and seven other tracts, in 1 vol., £47. The last-mentioned work, consisting of only twenty pages, though not the first edition of this early prose romance, contains the curious woodcuts, and is of extreme rarity.—*Athenæum*, June 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—General meeting, June 6, Emanuel Green, hon. director, in the chair.—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., read a short paper on "Some Representations of Early Irish Costume." The dates illustrated were: MS. of Giraldus Cambrensis; some sketches temp. Edward I., in the Public Record Office; the Deposition of Richard II.; a drawing by Albert Durer, 1521; Irish at the siege of Boulogne, 1544; a unique woodcut in the Bodleian Library of some drawings from a diary of about 1574; and a portrait of Captain Thomas Lee

in Irish costume, 15—, now at Ditchley, Oxon. Reference was made also to the interesting suit of Irish garments found at Sillery, co. Sligo, which, as well as the Public Record Office sketches, proved the illumination in the Alexander MS. at Oxford to be representations of Irish dancers, and not, as generally considered, a dance of fools, and so described in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price (Dir. S.A.) exhibited a typical collection of early clay tobacco-pipes, which were all found in excavations in the city of London, ranging in time from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King George II. He prefaced his paper by a brief account of the introduction of tobacco into England in the sixteenth century, and a few remarks relative to the smoking of tobacco when it first came into fashion, and how it was opposed by the crowned heads of Europe in the early seventeenth century. The author then proceeded to describe the tobacco-pipes and to classify them; but this he considered somewhat arbitrary, as so few actually dated pipes exist. He therefore grouped them by sizes and forms, taking the very smallest pipes, commonly called "fairy pipes," as the earliest; then followed the small barrel-shaped pipes with flat heels, of the period from James I. to Charles II.; after that date the pointed spur or heel came into vogue; and lastly the larger pipes, introduced in the reign of William III., from which the later forms evolved.—In further illustration of Mr. Price's paper, Mr. Harold Bompas exhibited a number of pipe-stoppers. Viscount Dillon and Messrs. Greg and Bompas took part in the discussion on this paper.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on May 16, Dr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., in the chair, Mr. Patrick, hon. secretary, announced that the Congress would be held at Leicester, under the presidency of the Marquis of Granby, commencing on July 30 and concluding on August 4.—Mrs. Day exhibited some old engravings, mostly relating to Gloucestershire, and some photographs of Coxford Priory, illustrative of the paper by the Rev. H. J. D. Astley on "Two Norfolk Villages," read by him at a previous meeting.—Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited a miscellaneous collection of antiquities recently found by him in an old bag.—Mr. Bomford brought, to illustrate the paper of the evening, some very charming pen-and-ink drawings of Barking and the neighbourhood.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A., then read his paper upon "The Site of London beyond the Border 1,000 Years ago." That vast region, comprising Stratford, Plaistow, East and West Ham, Barking, Woodford, Walthamstow, now a huge city, larger and more populous than Rome or Amsterdam, or many other Continental capitals, was 1,000 years ago a vast primeval European forest, with the little rills of Barking, Stratford, and perhaps Wanstead, Walthamstow, and Ilford, in the forest clearings. The wolf, wild-boar, and other savage animals abounded. Most of the human population in this wild virgin forest of Essex probably was collected either at Barking around the abbey or at the fords on the Roman road. Stratford-atte-Bow marks by its name where the Stanestreet road reached the

Lea, and Ilford (the dangerous ford, the bad ford) where it crossed the river Roding. Probably there may have been a few huts at each place. There appears to have been another ford two miles north of Ilford, where at Hatton Corner, in digging a quarry, some 300 fragments of Roman remains were discovered in 1893, and amongst these were a mortarium and an amphora. These remains probably marked the site of a small military station guarding the fords near Wanstead. In early Saxon days Barking was the chief place of the district and the only one of importance. The Abbey of Barking, founded in 666, is sometimes said to have been the oldest convent for women in England. In Cornwall, however, which, though now an English county, was in olden days, according to the testimony of old writers, outside the kingdom of England, Mr. Lach-Szyrma thought there were traces of nunneries of an older date than Barking. The establishment of Barking Abbey is, however, a definite historic fact. There are doubtless no remains now existing of the abbey of that early day; it and the monastic buildings were most probably of wood. Barking Abbey was burnt by the Danes in 870, and 1,000 years ago it lay in ruins. The abbey was rebuilt by King Edgar, and its later history is connected with some of the most interesting and important events in the annals of England.—An interesting discussion followed the paper, in which Archdeacon Stevens, Dr. Winstone, Mr. Gould, and others, took part. Referring to the well-known lines of Chaucer, quoted in the paper, "She spoke the French of the School of Stratford-at-Bow, for French of Paris was to her unknown," the Chairman said there was probably a colony of French from Paris settled at Stratford engaged in some handicraft, like the Spitalfield weavers, who would speak the French of Paris, which would contrast either favourably or otherwise with the French as spoken by the Prioress.—The last meeting of the session will be held on June 6, when a paper by Cæsar Caine, Esq., is promised on "The Archiepiscopal Mint at York."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The last meeting of the session was held on May 14, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., M.D., in the chair.—The first paper was a notice by Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., of the excavation of the much-discussed pile structure at Dumbuck, on the north bank of the Clyde.—In the next paper, Mr. A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., gave an account of a very interesting sepulchral slab, with incised effigies of a knight and his lady, which had been discovered last summer in effecting some repairs in the church of Longforgan. The figures are represented with folded hands, their faces turned upwards regarding the figure of St. Andrew on the cross, which is in the centre of the upper part of the slab. The knight is attended by his squire, represented on a much smaller scale, and both are in plate armour, carved with the utmost minuteness of detail. There is a Gothic canopy over each of the principal figures, and much ingenuity is displayed in the introduction of a floriated background. A shield on the right side of the knight's head bears his arms, a lion rampant, and round the outer edge of the stone is the in-

scription in Latin, "Here lies John de Galychty, late Laird of Ebrokis, and Mariota his wife," the dates of death being left uncompleted beyond the numerals for 1400. The stone was compared with a similar slab at Creich, commemorating David de Berclay and his wife, who died in 1421. The identity of John de Galychty had not been discovered, but the shield of arms seemed to imply his descent from Patrick Galythly, who swore fealty to Edward I. at Perth in 1292, and was a competitor for the crown, claiming as the alleged grandson of William the Lion. The stone, which is one of the finest monuments of its kind discovered in Scotland, has been erected for preservation within the church. —In the third paper, Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., gave a notice of a traditional relic of Sir William Wallace preserved at Longforgan. It is a stone mortar used for husking pot barley, upon the stone cover of which the tradition states that Wallace sat and rested in his flight from Dundee after he had slain the son of the Governor. The incident is not referred to by Blind Harry, and the earliest reference to the tradition is found in a MS. of about 1760, in the possession of Mr. Paterson, of Castle Huntly, who is to place the stone for preservation in a public position in the village of Longforgan. Mr. Hutcheson also exhibited and described a charm stone used for the cure of cattle disease in Sutherlandshire. —In the next paper, Dr. Joseph Anderson gave notices of eight brochs along the Caithness coast from Keiss Bay to Skirza Head, which had been excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry, Bart., M.P., who had been engaged during his summer residences at Keiss Castle for the past ten years in the investigation of the prehistoric antiquities on his own estate of Keiss and in its immediate neighbourhood, and had excavated more brochs than had ever been investigated in Caithness before. —In the last paper, Mr. F. R. Coles described some Bronze Age interments found on the Braid Hills last season.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on May 17, the Rev. Prebendary Moss in the chair. The Rev. T. Auden read the report, in the course of which it was stated that the subject which beyond others had occupied the attention of the council had been the movement for further excavations on the site of Uriconium which was inaugurated at the annual meeting last year. When that inauguration took place, however, it was impossible to foresee the course which events were about to take, especially that a few months would see the country engaged in a war which would absorb the interest and claim the pecuniary help of everyone to an extent unprecedented in the present generation. Those unforeseen circumstances had caused great anxiety to the council as to the best course to pursue. After careful consultation with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and with Lord Barnard, it had been decided not to press the matter forward till the present difficulties had to some extent passed by. Another year would probably show a different aspect of things; and as soon as the Society of Antiquaries and the Shropshire Council were agreed that the fitting time had arrived, the

work would be resumed, and, it was hoped, prosecuted without interruption until complete. Meanwhile the council could only express their gratitude to the many subscribers to the Excavation Fund, the balance of which had been placed in the bank on deposit till required for its purpose; and they ventured to hope that when operations were resumed it would be found that the work had in no way suffered from a suspension which was unavoidable. —At the close of the meeting the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., referring to the forthcoming Transactions, said they would contain a good deal of valuable reading. Two of the papers especially would throw a great deal of light on the history of the county. One paper would be a list of all the things used in churches in Shropshire at the time of the Reformation, which would throw a great light on the interior of the churches at that time. Miss Auden, who had kindly done the first part in London, was going to give a glossary which would contain the meaning of many of the sixteenth-century terms for church goods. The other papers would be a list of Royalist papers in connection with the Civil Wars. Mr. Phillips had edited some of those, and he hoped Mr. Bridgeman was going to edit the papers relating to his great ancestor, Sir Orlando Bridgeman.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on May 30, Mr. F. W. Dendy in the chair. —Mr. C. W. Mitchell exhibited two interesting carved crosses and an icon, and the Rev. C. E. Adamson presented to the society a smoke-jack secured from a house in South Shields. —Mr. F. W. Dendy read an obituary notice of Mr. Sheriton Holmes, a vice-president, and late treasurer of the society. —"The Church and Parish of Edmundbyers" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. Dr. Featherstonhaugh, the vicar, which, in the absence of that gentleman, was read by Mr. Blair. It gave an interesting description of the pastoral and industrial aspects of this secluded parish, and the writer claimed for the church a Saxon origin.

The May meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was the last of the first session. The chairman, the Rev. Dr. Randall, congratulated the members on the good start that had been made, and subsequently spoke on three Sunderland parish registers, which he exhibited to the society. They dated from the May of 1719, and showed many peculiarities in regard to the spelling of places and things, and threw much light on bygone occupations. The year 1721 was the first when the cause of death was stated. —Mr. John Robinson proposed that the society should have three Saturday afternoon excursions during the summer months to Durham, Lambton Castle, and Lumley Castle, and this was agreed to.

The spring meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on June 7, when excursions were made to Toddington, Hayles Abbey, Stanton, and Stanway. —At Toddington the Rev. W. Bazeley described the ruins

of the old house, which was built at the close of the seventeenth century by the fourth Viscount Tracy; and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley read some notes on the stained-glass window in the cloisters of Lord Sudeley's mansion.—At Hayles the tiny church was visited, and also the Cistercian abbey.—Stanton parish church was described by Mr. Bazeley, and at Stanway the gate-house, a stately building attributed to Inigo Jones, attracted particular attention. It has on the outer side, as Mr. Prothero explained in some notes, a very large gateway, flanked by bays of three stories. On the inner side the main opening has on each side of it a smaller door with a pediment. Each of the six very tall gables is, like the churchyard gate, surmounted by a scallop shell. The charm of the house is due to dignity, fine outline, and good proportion, rather than to detail. The chief feature is the hall, with its remarkably large bay-window divided by mullions and transoms into sixty divisions. The south (or garden) front is less interesting, having been altered, and a straight parapet of coarse design is in great contrast to the admirable line of gables towards the court. Of the seventeenth-century fittings and woodwork very little remains. The bay-window is filled with yellowish glass of pleasant colour, and there is a fine shovel-board some 15 feet long. The Church of St. Peter was also visited.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ENGLISH DIOCESES: A History of their Limits from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By the Rev. Geoffrey Hill. Ten maps. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1900. Demy 8vo., pp. xi, 414. Price 12s. 6d.

Mr. Hill is to be congratulated on having worthily filled up a distinct gap in our ecclesiastical history. Up to now, if the historical student or ecclesiologist desired to know with accuracy the extent or origin or varying limits of any special English diocese, he would in all probability have had to search chronicles and at least half a dozen different authorities. But we have now got, for the first time, a scholarly and reliable work, giving full particulars of the rise and fall, the development or the contraction, of all English dioceses. Nor should it be imagined that such a work is only of value to those who take a more or less lively interest in the growth of the Church, for in the early days dioceses were either kingdoms or commensurate with tribal divisions, and it therefore follows that the story of diocesan boundaries is one of ethnological value, and involving geographical facts of importance in studying the making of England.

A most praiseworthy feature of Mr. Hill's book is the lavish series of maps, without which the

successive chapters would lose much of their value and clearness. The series opens with a map, showing the provincial divisions of Britain under the Romans, though, of course, the numbers and bounds of the dioceses of the Romano-British Church are too vague and traditional to be marked. This is followed by a map of the earliest English dioceses, 597 to 668; another of the second period, from 668 to 737; a third illustrative of the time of the three archbishoprics (Canterbury, York, and Lichfield), from 737 to 803; a fourth of the sad period of Danish suppression of Christianity, from 803 to 909; a fifth of revival and of additional sees, but accompanied with some compression, 909 to 1066; a sixth which shows the Norman diocesan divisions, which lasted till 1541; a seventh giving the changes during the reign of Henry VIII.; and an eighth illustrative of the diocesan changes during the nineteenth century. In addition to all these, there is yet another map, which is of great service when reading a supplementary chapter on the Scottish Church.

These 400 pages are a solid contribution to our national history, and the book should certainly prove an authoritative work of reference.

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THE ABBEY CHURCH OF TEWKESBURY: With Some Account of the Priory Church of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire. By H. J. L. J. Massé, M.A. With 44 illustrations. London: *G. Bell and Sons*, 1900. 8vo., pp. xii, 126. Price 1s. 6d.

This account of what was once the minster of the great Benedictine Monastery of Tewkesbury is the latest addition to Messrs. Bell's useful "Cathedral Series" of handbooks. In the volume before us, Mr. Massé has produced an excellent companion to his book on Gloucester. It is evident that he is in complete touch with the subjects he treats of, for he has spared no pains in his endeavour to make his work as complete as possible.

Under the guidance of his facile pen we are all but "personally conducted" over this Westminster Abbey of the West, crowded with the chantries—the work of the foremost craftsmen of the time—the burial-places of the mighty dead, whose life-work was the making or marring of England. All this, and much more, we are enabled to see by the aid of the large number of excellent prints which the author has laid under contribution. Yet this noble building, with all the wealth of its architectural beauty, with all its historical associations, would have been demolished in that reformatory deluge which swept over England in the sixteenth century, had it not been for the public-spirited inhabitants of the town, who after petitioning their "most dread victorious sovereign lord"—His Majesty King Henry VIII.—succeeded in rescuing it from the ravages of his men by purchase for the sum of £453, and an undertaking to "bear and find the reparations of the said church perpetually." Thus it came to be spared, while all its appurtenances—cloisters, chapter-house, misericord, dormitories, infirmary with its chapels and lodgings within the same, work-houses, kitchen, library, halls, parlours, and all other houses, buildings, and lodgings—were "deemed to be superfluous," and accordingly razed to the ground; every stick, stock, and

stone, no matter how common the crock or utensil, being sold and the proceeds transferred to the King's pocket.

Tewkesbury, as is the case with so many of our old churches, shows us the great value which the employment of polychromy gives to these great white, otherwise cold, edifices. Nothing seems to have escaped the brush of the mediæval "dauber." The walls glowed with fresco, and the tombs with the blazonry of heraldry. By the way, why is there no attempt made to collect the rich store of heraldry which is still preserved in our ancient churches? Year after year Time and the equally destroying hand of the modern restorer are depriving us of specimens which can never be replaced.

On p. 74, in reference to the "Purbeck marble altar," it is not clear whether an actual marble altar is meant, or merely an altar slab or stone. The crosses, or their remnants, would decide the question. The fact that it was sawn asunder, and utilized as seats in the church-porch, renders the recognition still more difficult. Again, on p. 79 *et seq.* are the brasses referred to the actual existing ancient monumental brasses, or mere modern commemorations of those interred within the walls of the minster? Such terminating phrases as "prælio, occisus, Scotus gavisus," "Magna Charta est lex, caveat deinde rex," make them a little suspicious. True, such are found on the royal and noble tombs at Westminster, but they are known to have been added by its last Abbot (Feckenham) merely to eke out the line.—H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

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ROCK-CLIMBING IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

Second and enlarged Edition. By Owen Glynn Jones, B.Sc., Lond. With a memoir and portrait of the author. Thirty-one full-plate colotype photos, etc., and an appendix by George and Ashley Abraham. Keswick: Abraham and Sons. 20s. net.

The second edition of this work has reached us, and will, we feel sure, prove a welcome addition to the climber's library. It is a remarkably well-written and exhaustive work, and, we suppose, contains in its 300 odd pages the best climber's guide to this district now in existence. Mr. Haskett Smith, and several other practical men, have written usefully upon the craft and the locality, but we can remember no work which deals with this subject in so thorough a manner or in so pleasantly chatty a style. The illustrations vary in quality, but those of the Napes Needle and Scawfell Pinnacle are especially excellent, and leave the spectator wondering how the most daring and expert of climbers can attain to these dizzy heights in safety, much less with comfort. The photographs are, however, before us, and we are told they do not lie.

Another distinctive feature of the work is the number of useful plans of the different peaks and their climbs; these must be of the very first assistance to a climber new to the district.

Mr. W. M. Crook contributes a good, but all too short, memoir of the author, with a graphic account of his death on the Dent Blanche last year—a death which, though fearful, was one poor Jones would have probably chosen had such a choice been vouchsafed him. It came in any case as a

fitting climax to a life given wholly to the mountains. Many men have loved the Alps and our own island hills, but few as he loved them.

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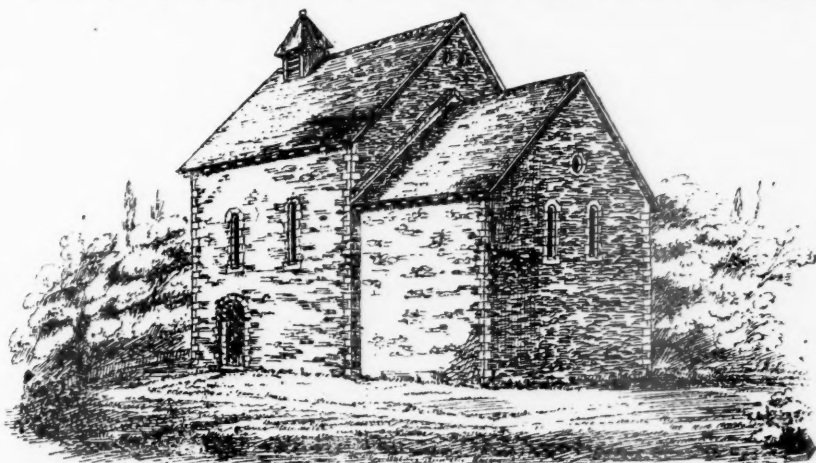
THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF GODALMING. By S. Welman. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. 4to., pp. xiv, 74. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Welman possesses good qualifications for bringing out this well-illustrated and attractively printed book. He has been for many years a resident in the parish of Godalming, is an architect by profession, and is evidently a painstaking antiquary. It is seldom that the fabric of an ancient church receives such exhaustive treatment as is here bestowed upon that of Godalming. Special interest, too, pertains to the parish, inasmuch as there are two sites of Christian worship anterior to the present old church. A particular spot bears the name Llanaway or Llanaway Cross, a name that can be proved by documentary evidence to have been in ordinary use early in the fourteenth century. The Cymric prefix *llan*, signifying primarily an enclosure, and then the sacred enclosure of the church, which is so common in Wales, is of the rarest occurrence in England. It seems reasonable to surmise that it marks the spot of the first Christian enclosure of this district in the days of the British Church. About a mile from the town, to the south-west, is the village of Tuesley, near to which hamlet is the "Minster Field." The foundations of a small church were uncovered there about thirty years ago, and a cross now marks the spot. A visitation of Godalming made by the Dean of Salisbury, to which cathedral church the rectory belonged, mentions the existence of the original parish church on this site. It was then termed the Chapel of Our Lady, and Mass was said there three times a year, solely on account of the reverence attaching to the place. The foundations showed an oblong apartment 21 feet by 14 feet, and a further apartment or chancel 11 feet long and of like width. It was standing in the time of Edward VI., and granted as a chapel to Lawrence Elliot.

The Church of St. Peter seems to have been originally erected as a stone fabric, where it now stands, early in the eleventh century. A very extensive "restoration" of 1879, under Sir Gilbert Scott, played sad havoc with the earlier part, the old Saxon chancel arch that had done duty for some eight or nine hundred years being cleared away, and a modern arch, on Early English lines, substituted. The church, too, had been sadly pulled about in 1840. Enough, however, remains to show traces of an exceptionally interesting series of architectural developments and enlargements. Mr. Welman traces these with much ingenuity, both with pen and pencil, and gives us conjectural drawings of the appearance of the church in its primitive or pre-Norman condition—the new chancel, and tower over the old chancel of early Norman days; the transepts of slightly later date; the Early English church, with its nave aisles, chantry aisles, and broached spire; the fourteenth-century church, with new windows and lofty timber, lead-covered spire; the alterations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and the various

changes of the last and present centuries. The illustration reproduced on this page gives a conjectural view of the first stone church. Without pledging ourselves to the exact correctness of these surmises as to the successive changes at Godalming, which in some instances seem to rest on rather slender foundations, these chapters are of great value in showing the general run of church alterations in England during the various periods. Mr. Welman proves his case, in our opinion, with regard to the early date of part of the present fabric, namely 1000 to 1050, as mainly shown by the small circular windows or eye-holes, called "eathryls," which were not made with wrought stone nor prepared for glass. As to the date of the interesting timber and lead spire, we think he is wrong, and that it is of the fifteenth century. Mr. Welman gives drawings of similar spires at Barnstaple and Chester-

person who likes to read about what he has not time to study." We wonder what Mr. Taylor imagines a scholiast to be! In a series of brief chapters the author treats of such topics as "The Magic Wand," "The Magic Moon," "The Sea and its Legends," "Mother Carey and her Chickens," "Rosemary for Remembrance," and so forth. There is not much matter that is fresh, and it is obvious that in the space occupied only the fringe of such a wide subject as "The Sea and its Legends," for example, can be touched upon; but, barring some rather eccentric etymology—the tracing of Davy Jones to the Sanskrit Deva and that ancient mariner Jonah is really too "steep"—Mr. Taylor writes brightly and pleasantly on the themes he has chosen. He is perhaps at his best in treating of flower and plant superstitions; the mystic mandrake, rosemary, rue, parsley, the lotus, garlic, and



CONJECTURAL VIEW OF FIRST STONE CHURCH, GODALMING.

field. There is one much more like it at Hadleigh, Suffolk, which we know to be of late fifteenth-century date. Mr. Welman "cannot bring himself to believe" in the absence of stone parapets to such a spire, but at Hadleigh, until a foolish recent restoration removed it, there was but a wooden fence termed the "cradle."

This handsome volume contains thirty-seven plates or text illustrations, and gives an excellent idea of church development. There is hardly anything about the "parish," apart from the church, so that the title might well have been amended.

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STORYOLOGY: Essays in Folk-Lore, Sea-Lore, and Plant-Lore. By Benjamin Taylor. London: Elliot Stock, 1900. 8vo., pp. ix, 210. Price 5s.

These brightly-written chapters deal with various aspects of folk-lore. They are avowedly intended for that much catered for individual, the "general reader," and not for the folk-lorist or archaeologist. By the way, the author remarks in his preface that he "addresses not the scholiast, but the ordinary

other herbs and blossoms, are all made subjects of pleasant discourse.

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THE CHAUCER CANON: With a Discussion of the Works associated with the Name of Geoffrey Chaucer. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900. 8vo., pp. xi, 167. Price 3s. 6d. net.

A casual observer would have thought it almost impossible for Professor Skeat to add another stone to the monumental cairn which he recently raised to the memory and honour of Chaucer in the six stately volumes containing the critical edition of his works. But in the little book before us he brings together much that is scattered through the pages of those volumes, and adds thereto a few new suggestions and arguments. Professor Skeat submits all the pieces and fragments, which have at one time or another been attributed to Chaucer, to a most searching examination, and to certain well-founded tests based upon the study of the admittedly genuine Chaucerian poetry. Most people will be con-

tent to accept Professor Skeat's conclusions as decisive, but the student who wishes to draw his own conclusions will find the arguments and evidence lucidly set forth in detail in the pages of this book. The appendix is not the least valuable part of the volume. It contains: (1) A list of Chaucer's works, arranged in a conjectural chronological order; (2) list of authorities for Chaucer's works; (3) chronological list of all works associated with Chaucer, in the order of their publication; (4) list of authors connected with "Chaucer's Works."

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The Reliquary (London: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.) for April contains well-illustrated articles on "The 'Clachans' of Lewis," by H. W. Williams; "A Church in the Peak of Derbyshire," by the Rev. R. K. Bolton; "Metal Sundials of the Three Last Centuries," by Florence Peacock; and "Recent Roman Finds at Chester." Among the notes, the illustrations of kettle-tilters are curious; there is also a fine reproduction of a photograph of a carved oak chest at Cockfield Hall, Suffolk. The number of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* (Reading: C. Slaughter) for April is the first of a new volume. The most noteworthy contribution is a paper on "The Norman Doorways in the County of Berkshire," by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., admirably illustrated by eleven plates reproduced from photographs. The April issue of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson, and Orr, Ltd.) contains, *inter alia*, the first part of a "History of Tynan Parish," by the late Right Rev. Bishop Reeves; "The Grave of St. Patrick," by F. J. Bigger, M.R.I.A.; and "The Franciscans in Armagh," by the Rev. E. B. Fitzmaurice, O.S.F. In the *Genealogical Magazine* (London: E. Stock) for June, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies turns his attention to "The Mitre of an Archbishop," and shows that whereas anciently the mitres of both an Archbishop and a Bishop were exactly alike, except in the case of Durham, whose Bishop, being temporal Lord of the Palatinate of Durham, always encircled the rim of his mitre with a coronet, modern Archbishops have appropriated the Durham coronet while having no right thereto. Mr. Fox-Davies suggests that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York should petition Her Majesty "to issue her warrant that the mitre of an Archbishop shall in future be represented with the rim encircled by a coronet of crosses pattée." He commends this little matter to their Graces' due consideration, "together with certain of the commandments."

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The *Architectural Review* issues a special "Academy Number," containing over a hundred illustrations representing Architecture, Sculpture, and Crafts at the present Royal Academy Exhibition. The lion's share of space is occupied by architecture, and many designs of interest and beauty are admirably reproduced.

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Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., sends us a reprint of the paper which he read before the British Archaeological Association in July last, on "Derbyshire Funeral Garlands." The pamphlet is well illustrated, and is an admirable study of a quaint old custom now practically extinct.

Correspondence.

A MISERERE IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Sebastian Evans has rightly interpreted the carving on the miserere at Worcester referred to by Mr. Hems. I examined it two or three years ago in company with Mr. Laurence Gomme, and we were both satisfied that it was a representation of the folk-tale incident of the maiden solving the King's command to come to him neither clad nor naked, neither on foot nor on horseback, etc. The best-known example of the story is in Grimm's *Household Tales*, No. 94, "The Peasant's Wise Daughter." In a hasty search I cannot put my hand on the story in Dasent's *Popular Tales from the Norse*. It may be there, but probably Dr. Evans is thinking of *Ragnar Lodbrok's Saga*, where Aslang (Kraka) is ordered to come to the King clad yet unclad, fasting yet not fasting, not alone yet without companion.

It is not necessary to suppose Norse influence at Worcester to account for the story in question being represented, for it was well known in the Middle Ages. The theme (with somewhat different details) appears in the *Gesta Romanorum*; and Oesterley gives a long list of parallels, many of them in mediæval collections. These include Neckam's *De Nat. Rerum*, which I have not at the moment an opportunity of consulting. Neckam, I should like to point out, was Abbot of Cirencester, at that time in the Diocese of Worcester; he died at Kemsey in Worcestershire, and was buried at Worcester. The misereres cannot be traced to his influence, seeing that he died nearly two hundred years before their date. But he may have learned the story in the diocese, or even in the county of Worcester.

The same theme is familiar in ballads. Professor Child gives a number of variants in the first volume of his magnificent *English and Scottish Ballads*, p. 6, and points out that it occurs in Gaelic stories and ballads concerning Diarmaid and Grainne.

Can Mr. Hems point to any example of such a punishment for an immoral woman as to ride on a ram, clad in a net, and with a rabbit under her arm?

I may add that at least one other folk-tale is represented on the misereres at Worcester. No. 31 shows the incident of Brer Rabbit riding Brer Fox. I am not quite sure about some of the others, but No. 28 represents the Judgment of Solomon, doubtless taken from the Bible, but in fact no more than a folk-tale which has found its way into the Hebrew Scriptures.

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND.

Highgarth, Gloucester,
June 2, 1900.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*